Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE. MECHANIC ARTS. LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

Defective Farm Experiments.

We presume that one principal reason why farm experiments are so frequently unsatisfactory and so often fail, is that all the collateral circumstances are not taken into account. There has been too much looseness in the manner of making and promulgating these experiments, the effect of which has been in many cases, to retard rather than promote agricultural science. As for instance, we knew a farmer who wished to try the effects of plaster upon corn planted on a clay soil, and he threw on an indefinite amount of plaster upon five rows and left the remainder of the field unplastered. He hoed the field twice, but with the view of giving his experiment a fair chance, he hoed the five rows eight or ten times, and at harvest time there was double the amount of corn on the plastered rows that there was on any other five rows of the field. The question as to whether plaster is beneficial to a clay soil, was settled with this farmer in the affirmative, although the extra cultivation had much more to do with the increased yield than the plaster.

This may be regarded as an extreme case but the records of agriculture will show that a large proportion of the agricultural experiments which have been reported, have been conducted with equal looseness. Suppose two farmers pursue the same modes of cultivation on land which they believe to be alike, and so far as touch and sight are capable of distinguishing, they are so; the one farm produces a good crop of excellent wheat, and the other a heavy crop of straw and no wheat; the one farmer is perfectly satisfied with his mode of cultivation and continues it, while the other contends that it is a bad one and adopts some other. Their mode of treatment has been precisely the same, and to all appearances the land is alike. Both of these farmers with the light they have, are likely to come to the conclusion that luck is the basis of farming and that there is no rule or principle of science about it. But call the chemist to the front and the reason is at once apparent. The soil that produced the wheat contains lime, while the other contains not a trace of calcareous matter.

How often do we find farms where certain roots and grains will not grow because some essential element is wanting in the soil, and yet this defect cannot be detected by touch or sight, or by any other means within the scope of the average farmer. Analysis is the only means by which it can be ascertained what element or principle is wanting in a soil, by a knowledge of which the farmer can compare his own soil which will not produce certain desirable crops, with that of his neighbor which will, and detect just what is wanting and apply the remedy. It is no easy task to convince a farmer that he does not know the nature of the soil he cultivates, and that he is not able to pass an intelligent judgment upon any soil by a mere inspection of it, yet nothing can be more fallacious; a percentage of lime so small that it cannot be detected by the eye amounts to a large aggregate in an acre of land, and is capable of acting with great energy in promoting the growth and fortification of plants. The late Dr. Jackson, the chemist and geologist, to show how great is the aggregate of lime in a soil, though indicated on analysis by a very minute percentage says: "The insignificant proportion of one per cent. of lime in a soil whose specific gravity is 1.6, amounts to 43,560 pounds to the acre, and where the tillage is only six inches, the amount of available lime would be ten tons and a half to the acre, an amount of calcareous matter that would be considered enormous if we were required to introduce it into the soil at one operation."

The mutual combinations and decompositions which take place among the different ingredients of soils, are not understood as they should be. We have even heard of farmers who denied the efficacy of stable manures and contended that their frequent use would make the land barren. In their experience this was literally true, and chemistry points out the reason. All the soluble salts of iron are injurious to vegetation, and all the insoluble oxides are harmless. Some lands which contain a large amount of oxide of iron are highly productive, and these are injured by the application of stable manure. Why? Because stable manure contains more or less of sulphur, and sulphuretted hydrogen is one of the results of their decomposition; this unites with the oxide of iron in the soil, and by a play of double affinities, water and the sulphuret of iron are formed; this sulphuret by continued exposure to the air absorbs oxygen, and sulphate of iron or coperas is produced, a very soluble salt and poisonous to vegetation.

Another quotation from Dr. Jackson will illustrate the errors into which uninstructed farmers are liable to fall. "Let us suppose that one of our farmers had read of one of the methods of improvement employed extensively in Belgium where pyritiferous lignite is spread over the surface of the soil for the purpose of generating the sulphate of iron, a substance that reacts continually on calcareous soils, liberating carbonic acid gas and forming sulphate of lime which serves to render vegetation luxuriant, the carbonic acid gas being absorbed by the foliage, while the sulphate of lime and gypsum stimulates the plant to its rapid absorption and assimilation. The fact being published without any explanation and the resulting crops being stated, many an enterprising New England farmer would be disposed to try such a promising experiment on his soil if he could obtain the substance mentioned. But it is absolutely certain that the substance which confers fertility on the calcareous soils of Belgium would render almost any New England farm absolutely barren, so as to be irreclaimable without chemical skill and large expenditures." All this goes to show the danger of jumping at conclusions and the great importance of conducting intelligently, all our farm experiments. Farm experiments when properly conducted may benefit not only the experimenter, but a large circle of his acquaintances who will assist by the knowledge thus gained, and on the other hand if they are loosely conducted their discouragement will be equally as wide spread.

The Sheep and Wool Show.

A national sheep and wool show was recently held in Philadelphia, which was intended to afford an opportunity for comparison between the various wool-growing sections of the United States. In accordance with an act passed at the last session of Congress, Gen. Le Duc, the Commissioner of Agriculture was present, and made a full examination in behalf of the government, in order that the subject of wools and woolens may be understood and intelligently discussed by Congress, if legislation shall be needed hereafter. The exhibit was therefore of special interest to the wool-growing interests of the country, and a brief resume will not become amiss at this time. The show of sheep was not as extensive and varied as was desirable for a national exhibit, but under the circumstances, it was as great as could reasonably be expected. The exhibition was held in the main centennial building in Fairmount Park, a place familiar to many of our readers. The following account is condensed from a report of the exhibit contained in the *Country Gentleman*.

There was a magnificent show of Merinos, from the flocks of F. P. Spivey, Fairview, West Va., S. S. Campbell, Cadiz, O., J. Glass, Burgettstown, Pa., Alex. McCalmont, Hickory, Pa., S. C. Work, Buffalo, Pa., W. L. Archer, Burgettstown, Pa., J. M. Miller, Hickory, Pa., George Hammond, Middlebury, Vt., and D. Kelley & Sons and E. Peck & Sons (joint show,) Wheaton, Ill. It will be seen from this list that while there was a fine exhibit of Merinos, some of the localities where excellent flocks are kept were not represented in any way. No sheep from Western New York, and none from the plains of the West and Southwest, were sent to this exhibition—so that, in some essential points, a satisfactory comparison of the adaptability of the several fine-wool growing sections could not be made. Nevertheless, the heavy-fleeced Vermont flocks could be examined alongside the lighter-fleeced but finer stapled sheep of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, and the large flock owners from Texas, Colorado and California, who were present, could decide where to find rams most suited to their flocks and climates.

The Illinois sheep were smaller up to two years old than those from Pennsylvania or Vermont. The Texans seemed to like the Vermont sheep best, although the Archer flock was very similar, and attracted much attention from that class of breeders. The Californians like large bodies also, while the Virginia, Ohio and Michigan breeders present were seen continually around the pens of sheep from Western Pennsylvania. The Archer flock was less wrinkly than most of the other large exhibits, and many western breeders prefer stock rams well-wrinkled. None of the sheep were as wrinkled as was popular some years ago. There were many wool dealers and manufacturers present, and these of course, preferred the sheep having the fewest wrinkles. The Western Pennsylvania sheep have longer wool than usual many years ago and show decided improvement. Mr. W. G. Markham, who has recently visited the European and Australian flocks, said that there are no better Merinos in the world than the American Merino of the present day. Some time ago an Australian breeder sent him a ram's fleece, intimating that there is no necessity for them to come to the United States for rams to improve their flocks, and that the fleece sent was evident. Mr. Markham sent that fleece, with a fair average ram's fleece from one of the Western New York, flocks, to Mr. J. I. Hayes of Boston, who had them scoured. The Australian fleece scoured 4 pounds and 11 ounces, and the Western New York fleece, 8 pounds 8 ounces. Both fleeces were on exhibition at this show besides a large number of others, scoured, "in the dirt," or washed in the ordinary way. As compared with the fleeces shown from the Australian, European, and South American animals, the American Merino yields the most wool, and of as good quality in respect to fineness and length of staple. The best fleece, as regards fineness, came from West Virginia, evidently from a sheep of the Saxon type, except that the staple was as long as any good Spanish Merino. It was a ram's fleece sheared after being washed in the ordinary way, and weighed 17 pounds. There was no sheep shown having so fine a staple.

Of the middle-wooled sheep, there was a large show. Mr. T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa., showed the Southdowns and Oxford Downs recently imported by him, nearly all of which were winners of the first prizes this year or last at the Royal and other principal shows in England. The Oxford Down ram was shown, together with many of his get. Freeland, although six years old, is just in his prime, in perfect health, and is probably the best stock ram of this breed now in existence. One of his grandsons just brought over by Mr. Cooper, took first at the Royal, and at Aylesbury in 1879, as a shearling, and first this year as a two-shear ram, at the Bath and West of England Show. He was the largest sheep at Philadelphia, and weighed, when put on board ship in England, 450 pounds. He lost about 50 pounds in the passage, but is hearty and gaining again. All the Oxfords shown were imported, and of course as good as can be found anywhere. Those who prefer a Down with a heavier fleece than the Southdown (and the number is increasing,) could not find an animal better suited to their desires than the Oxford Down.

There were several competitors for the prizes on Southdowns. Of course Mr. Cooper's imported flock contained the largest and best animals, nearly or quite all from the Walsingham flocks, but some very fine animals were shown by R. M. Fisher, Danville, Ky. Some were shown which belong to Fairmount Park, but they looked as if an infusion of Shropshire blood had been given to the flock to increase the yield of wool. The Walsingham Southdowns are noted for depth of hind quarter, like a good Shorthorn, and those on exhibition were perfect specimens in this respect. All were prize-winners this year in England, and lost very little in weight in the passage over. The yearling ewes would weigh from 175 to 200 pounds. It was unfortunate for the American breeders that two classes were not made in the sheep—one imported and one bred in this country. Being all put into one class, of course Mr. Cooper's sheep carried off nearly all the prizes, although Mr. Fisher and Mr. Sharpless got a few. Mr. S. J. Sharpless, Philadelphia, had some fine Southdowns, American-bred, and of good size, but not so even in surface as the imported ones. The exhibition was very instructive, as showing what the Downs are under ordinary care, and also under the most skillful care and feeding possible to be given.

The show of Cotswolds was a good one, and all were American bred. E. Hicks, Goshenville, Pa., and Abner Stawn, Ottawa, Ill., were the chief competitors, and both flocks were good all through. Mr. Hicks has been breeding Cotswolds nearly twenty years, and those who think that this breed will not do well without turnips and heavy grain feeding, would do well to visit Mr. Hick's flock. He feeds hay, straw and corn fodder to his sheep in the winter, and for grain he gives oats, bran, shorts and sometimes a little oilmeal—principally oats and bran. His two-shear rams will weigh 250 to 300 pounds, and often over that. Mr. Strawn feeds some corn, and lets them run out more in the winter, and his sheep are nearly as large. There was only one exhibit of Lincolns, which were very fair animals, shown by T. C. Wade, Media, Pa.

The Breeds of Cattle.

A meeting of cattle breeders of Pennsylvania was held during the State Fair, at which the merits of the various breeds were discussed. The different breeds were taken up in order and the discussion was quite spirited. Col. Taggart strongly advocated the Jerseys for precocity, richness of milk and individual beauty. He had taken cream three or four days old, and from thirty-two ounces had made twenty ounces of butter. He had heard it asserted that Jersey milk was too rich for young calves, but he had never lost a calf on that account yet. Geo. Blight stated that eight quarts of Jersey milk would make a pound of butter, and that the milk was richer in cows of some age than in younger ones. Col. Taggart thought his herd of Jerseys would average 10½ months between each calf. One of his cows had four calves before she was four years old, one of which was dead. He weaned his calves at two days old.

Mr. Gregg advocated the Shorthorns. His cows will weigh from 1500 to 1700 pounds. He kept a few Jerseys and thought his record would show that his Shorthorns would produce about as much milk but it would not make as much butter as the same quantity of Jersey milk, and when we considered beef the object, why of course the Shorthorns were ahead. When he got through with cows as breeders he wanted something he could take to market. He had a Shorthorn cow seven years old last May, whose sixth calf he was now exhibiting; weighs 1,650 pounds, has suckled every calf; is one of the fastest breeders he ever had. Mr. John Patterson of Chester county, an old and experienced breeder, hit the nail on the head when he put it in this way. For the best beef, take the Shorthorns and Herefords; for the best milk and butter, the Jerseys; for the best cheese, the Ayrshires; and for the best oxen, the Devons. The claims of the Holstein and Polled Angus cattle were also strongly presented by others.

Notes.

At the Sagadahoc Fair last week we were pressed into service as judge of the butter entries. We very reluctantly accepted the trust, having doubts of our ability to decide justly as to the merits of the fourteen entries of gilt edged butter on exhibition. We have been a consumer of butter for more than half a century, but was never before called upon to act as judge at a Fair. There were fourteen entries and only four prizes to be awarded. We began to taste in the order the lots were arranged in the show cases, and when we had reached the fourteenth parcel we fear we were no longer an unbiased judge. The first four specimens tasted had made such an impression that all subsequent tasting we fear was a matter of form. To those four lots the prizes were awarded. If we had began at the other end to taste, would our judgment have been reversed? We were not satisfied with our decision and we fear there were ten ladies much more dissatisfied. We made up our report and immediately left for the train. We have faced bullets and bayonets and were not much afraid, but to face ten irate housewives when aroused in defence of their dairy products, we hadn't the courage, and so ingloriously fled. We shall not act as judge of butter again; don't ask us.

The first trial of sheep dogs in this country is to take place at Philadelphia, next month, in connection with the Pennsylvania State fair. Each dog will be required to take five sheep from a pen, drive them a certain distance and pen them. The shepherd may follow or precede the sheep, but he will not be allowed to assist the dog, though he can command him by voice or gesture.

In our resume of the implements at the State Fair, we inadvertantly omitted to say that the Osburne Sulky Plow and other implements manufactured by Gregg & Co., are sold in Maine by their agent, Fred Atwood, Esq., of Winterport, who is an extensive dealer in agricultural implements of all kinds.

Mr. J. F. Chase of Windsor, brought into our office recently, a bunch of thirty-two stalks of oats which sprang from a single seed. This appears to be a variety not common here. The seed grows all around the stalk, and not upon one side as is usually the case. It yields abundantly and the grain is very heavy.

We are unable to find a name for the apple left on our table by Mr. Frank Osborn of Manchester. It bears some resemblance to the Nodhead but is earlier and not of so fine a flavor, though a very good apple and worthy of culture.

Wm. S. Folger of Sidney, set two scions last spring one of which has made nineteen feet and seven inches growth in its several branches during the season. It is certainly a most remarkable growth for a single season.

Our numerous Fair reports crowd out other matter, but we must treat all sections alike. We shall soon be through with them and be able to present our usual variety.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Correspondents' Notes and Queries.

I would like to inquire the proper way to handle bee-hives and the time to put them into winter quarters, best place to keep them during the winter, &c. I have a neighbor that winters his in his cellar but I am inclined to think that too damp a place. How would an unfinished chamber of the dwelling house do? C. H. W.
Martinsville.

Seeing reports of big corn crops in some of the agricultural papers, I thought I would report mine for the MAINE FARMER, hoping to draw out corresponding reports from others. I planted the present season five acres of corn, and harvested ten hundred and fourteen bushels of ears of sound corn, by weight of seventy pounds to the bushel. The corn was very dry when weighed. If any one in the State can make a better report for the season of 1880, I will try again.
Sebec. WILLIAM DOWNS.

I have used during the last twenty years almost every kind of harrow and cultivator that have been in the market, with more or less disappointment with their work, and until this year I have never used one that gave me perfect satisfaction. Late last spring Messrs. Geo. Blanchard and Bro. of Portland, forwarded me a "Thomas Patent Smoothing Harrow," for the purpose of testing its merits. And my report is: 1st, it never clogs; 2d, 'tis of easy draft; 3d, it perfectly pulverizes the ground. Cuts the sods and lumps and reduces them to powder and leaves the ground as smooth as though rolled by a roller. In short it far excels in the amount and kind of work every other harrow I ever saw. It works well in every kind of soil, and especially well for pulverizing hard, tough sod ground. Any boy capable of managing a pair of horses can harrow perfectly fifteen acres in one day. I confidently recommended it to all in want of a perfect harrow, and believe in so doing that I am serving the great agricultural interests of Maine. It means better cultivation and larger crops. WM. S. DODGE.
Welchville.

Farm crops with us have been good this season. The grass crop better than an average and secured in good condition; wheat fair, but not so heavy as last year; oats better than usual; barley good; but little corn planted and that good and well ripened; pumpkins abundant and good; potatoes yielded well, of good quality, with plenty of bugs in their season and few rotted; fruit crops good; the wild and small fruit in great abundance; apples large and of fine quality. The timely rains clothed the fields in a beautiful green grass, and farmers have had a favorable time to secure their crops. There has been very little frost and the weather is yet mild, and pleasant, and if farmers will faithfully discharge their duty to their Maker first, and next their country and their fellow men, they need fear no evil. E. A. DAGGETT.
Waldoboro.

Managing the Flock.

The mode of conducting a breeding flock for profit will vary according to locality and cost of food. Near the large Eastern markets, and on land upon which sheep are kept as the best compensation for the food consumed, the ram lambs of the flock will principally be disposed of at a few months old, as affording better profit at this than at any subsequent period. The forty-pound fat lamb costs less in food than any forty pounds of growth added afterwards, and brings about three prices per pound. If, then, a flock of common ewes is being crossed with a pure blood Southdown or Cotswoid ram, for the purpose of laying the foundation and building up an improved breeding flock, it will be profitable to keep only the ewe lambs—grade rams should never be kept for breeding, but grade ewes will be a great improvement over common ones when bred to a ram of the same blood as their sire. So, in grading up a flock towards a pure-blood mutton breed, about half of the lambs each year may be sold for the early market. Each generation will approximate nearer and nearer to the pure blood until they are practically equal for mutton or wool.

It will be seen that the expense of grading up this flock over that of common breeding is hardly worth considering; that, in fact, the ram or wether lambs marketed each year will be enhanced in value much more than the cost of the pure-blood ram over a common one. But while these ewe lambs are growing up to breeding age, the defective ones must be weeded out, and not permitted to breed. Only those of good form and prime feeders should be kept for breeding. The first requisite of a profitable animal is a good appetite and active digestion. A habitually mincing eater should always be discarded, whatever beauty of external form it may possess. No profit ever comes from a slow feeder. The breeding ewe, if she raises good lambs, must secrete a liberal quantity of milk, and this can only be done by a large consumption and digestion of food. The young ewes should not be bred before 14 to 16 months old; earlier breeding is not conducive to vigor of constitution.

As the flock increases in numbers, greater care can constantly be given to selection of the ewes to be bred—breeding always from the best. The third cross will give ewes of seven-eights pure blood, and this can be accomplished in four years; two years more would give fifteen or sixteen blood; so that six years will grade up common ewes to fifteen-sixteenths blood Southdown, Cotswold, or other pure blood. It is not, therefore, long to wait for a thoroughly improved flock, which will, practically give all the profit of the highest blood. Even the half and three-fourths blood usually feed about as well as the higher blood. After the fifth cross with pure-blood rams, or thirty-one-thirty-second part of pure blood, the rams of this cross may be considered prepotent, and may be used for breeding—often even the cross below this will be found prepotent as males. The English Shorthorn Herd Book admits four crosses to record as Shorthorns; and the same rule would hold with sheep. But we think breeding together grades of low degree tends to bring pure blood into discredit, and is unprofitable.—*Live Stock Journal.*

☞ Forest leaves are excellent to supply the stable-yards, and where straw is scarce, also the cow-stables and hog-pens. They can be most conveniently gathered just after falling, when there is some weight in them, or after the first snow and before the wintry blasts have scattered them. They then lay compactly, and being moist or heavy can be handled with greater facility. A cart with a few standards stuck in the sides, will hold a considerable quantity; and the best thing to gather them or load them with, is a wooden handrake; a wooden four-tined straw-fork is also very handy when the leaves are moist. Leaves absorb large quantities of the liquid manure and are an excellent fertilizer in the spring. They can be gathered too when other labor about farm is slack.

☞ Fall plowing is recommended wherever the soil is clayey. Alternate freezings, and thawings pulverize when nothing else will. Ground that is full of weeds and worthless grass should also be plowed in the fall or early winter. The action of sun, air, rain and frost on freshly turned lands is always beneficial. Of course hill sides that are liable to wash in heavy rains should not be fall-plowed unless suitable precautions are taken to carry off the surplus water. Steep hillsides should seldom be cultivated. Their proper disposition is pasture or grass. Sheep do remarkably well on such places, and their droppings keep the soil constantly enriched.

Woman's Department.

Variety.

The summer's rain and winter's snow are both beautiful in their season, but how soon we tire of sameness in nature or in art. Change is a stimulant to our feelings, and grateful to all our senses. In the long summer days, how weary we become of the glare of the blazing sun, as he pours his rays on the dry and parched earth. How grateful to our eyes are the gathering clouds and the descending showers; but if the clouds linger day after day, how we declaim against the bad weather. So in autumn, after the fruits are gathered, and every green thing becomes dry and dead, how we long for the snow to come and cover the unsightly mass with its white robe. How our hearts throb with pleasure at the first sound of the merry sleighbells, and the shouts of the boys, as they snowball each other on their way to school. Every season brings a pleasing change, and we learn that variety is the spice of life. Many of us get weary of the monotony of our domestic life, and long for some change.

It is a happy gift in a man or woman, that can get up little surprises, or something pleasant to break the monotony of everyday life among the working classes. How rested and refreshed we often feel, after a pleasant call from an agreeable neighbor, and how the face lights up as the weekly paper is brought in, or a new book brought home. Though we may not have much time to read ourselves, husband can read to us in the evening, or one of the children can read aloud to us while we ply the needle. Where there are children, an evening spent occasionally in making molasses candy, where each one can have a piece to pull, and form into any shape that suits his fancy, gives about as much pleasure as anything I know of. We mothers must remember, that when we join with our children in the innocent sports of childhood, we grow young again, and this making ourselves their companion, strengthens the bonds between us.

Although there are so many pleasing changes in nature and life, yet there are some that are to be dreaded and guarded against. In nature, the tempest and the hurricane sweeps over the beautiful landscape, carrying away the accumulation of years, and leaving ruin and destruction in its path. So in life; a storm of anger or a hurricane of passion sometimes sweeps over the domestic circle, destroying love and confidence, and leaving home a hopeless wreck. But how shall we guard against those things? When we see the dark clouds rising, we close our doors and windows, and make every preparation to stand the blast. So when we see the tempest of passion rising, and hear the low muttering of anger, let us especially shut the door of our mouth, and calmly wait till the storm is passed and it will do us no harm. A FARMER'S WIFE.

Kindness.

How easy it is to be kind and thoughtful of the wants of others. A truly kind heart will do all the good it can whether it is appreciated or not. How often we see the widow and orphans trying to keep the little family together, each trying to help the other. The mother is often an invalid, and if we have kind hearts, we should take more pleasure in supplying some of their wants, than we should in having costly clothes, or riding in top buggies. There are many ways of being kind to the poor and the sick. The sick need our care, and we can see if we have anything that will make them more comfortable—; if they are confined to their homes, we can send them books and flowers, and often a few lines written to encourage the invalid, will do more good than a doctor's visit. I have often thought there was a charm in kindness. The story is told of a famous lady who once reigned in Paris society, that she was so very homely that her mother said one day, "My poor child, you are too ugly for any one ever to fall in love with." From that day, she began to be very kind to the pauper children of the village, the servants of the household, even the birds that hopped about the garden walks. She was always distressed if she happened to be unable to render assistance. This good will towards every body made her the idol of the city. Though her complexion was sallow, her gray eyes small and sunken, yet she held in devotion, the greatest men of her time, her unselfish interest in others, made her it is said, perfectly irresistable. Her life furnishes a valuable lesson.
Wilton. AUGUSTA.

Introducing People.

I wish that it would become the practice to introduce people after this fashion. "Miss Caroline Streeter, teacher of Prentiss. Mr. Solon Anesbury, farmer of Woodstock." May be it is rather elaborate, but it would obviate a difficulty that many experience when really wishing to be social and entertaining in not knowing how to approach strangers. Knowing nothing whatever about the person introduced, no wonder we have the reputation of inquisitiveness, when we only ask questions to clear the way for real talk. It is unpleasant to have good intentions misconstrued, when the cause lies beyond our power to reform; and we gain a repute wholly objectionable; but the way is to begin the reform ourselves, not wait for books of etiquette to herald, and we backwoodsers even will probably adopt it as we are not slow to catch new ideas and practices. Likely we shall get smiled at for attempting innovations, but we shall soon become used to that and smile ourselves. It is a misfortune to be over sensitive, but let common sense come to your relief and it will aid one wonderfully in ignoring the haps and mishaps that must happen to us all sometimes. I remember once of listening to a lady, who did not interest a third listener and at a certain juncture saw number three wink. The talker said coolly, "Ann you wasn't sly enough. I saw that leer!" The attention of the company was, of course, directed to Ann, who learned a lesson that I am sure she profited by. If we all had that cool independence it would be a blessing. AURORA.

Preserved Citron.

If Mrs. N. D. Smith and Lillian, will try this receipt for preserving citron if it is the citron melon, I think they will like it. Take the white granulated sugar, allowing a pound of sugar to a pound of citron; prepare the syrup as for any preserves. Cut the citron in pieces three-fourths of an inch each way; bring the syrup to a boil; place the citron in the syrup and cook slowly till cooked through, but not long enough to break the pieces; remove the citron carefully to a platter and let cool. I allow six lemons to ten pounds of citron which should be cut into the syrup when the citron is put in; after the citron is removed and while cooling, boil the syrup as thick as you may wish it; place the citron in jars, glass is the best and when cool pour in the syrup; this makes a nice preserve. MRS. L. A. SHOREY.
Lowell.

In looking over the woman's column I find two calls for a receipt to preserve citron. I will give one that is very nice. First peel and cut the citron in pieces an inch square; then boil until soft; drain and add one pound of sugar to each pound of citron. To every five pounds of the preserve add one pound of raisins, one lemon sliced, half an once of whole cloves, one ounce of stick cinnnamon. Dissolvee the sugar and when hot add the fruit and simmer slowly for two hours.
MRS. B. F. W.

☞ There is a tendency to making suits entirely of one color although of different materials, but the handkerchief costumes and those lined with bright colors are of course in contrast.

Farmers' Festivals.

Sagadahoc.

The annual Show and Fair of the Sagadahoc Agricultural Society opened at Topsham on Tuesday of last week, and continued three days. This is one of the best managed county Societies in the State, and their shows are always well attended and orderly. The President of the Society is Gilbert E. Gowell, Esq., who is also President of the Maine Board of Agriculture, and the Secretary, Isaac E. Mallett, Esq., of Topsham. These officers, with the Treasurer and Trustees, are always on duty and under such management, the affairs of the Society can hardly go amiss.

Tuesday morning was cloudy and the weather looked quite unpromising which affected the attendance of that day and materially injured the Fair throughout. The first day is devoted to a display of stock, and on account of the threatening weather the number of entries was much below those of last year. Shorthorns and Grades were entered by B. M. Patten, Bath; C. E. Mustard, Topsham; T. B. Reed, Bowdoinham; Otis F. Thompson, Topsham; J. M. Fulton, Bowdoinham; and J. S. Drinkwater and B. F. Jewett of Topsham. Devons and Grades by P. McMannus, Brunswick; also by James H. Dunning, C. J. Gilman and Albert Mallett.

Steers were entered by Otis F. Thompson, W. E. Groves and Mrs. Lavina E. Wilson of Topsham; J. M. Fuller, Bowdoinham; Johnie P. Mallett, Topsham; Frank L. Jordan, Brunswick; Edward Fisher, Bowdoinham; James C. Cox, E. C. Mallet, C. F. Patten, C. L. Skofield and others. There were other entries of cattle but we did not see them.

Of stallions there were three entries by Isaac Wilson and Benj. Gilpatrick of Bowdoinham, and A. M. Brown, Bowdoin. "Busy Boy" Knox entered by the last named was the only trotting stallion entered. Ten breeding mares were entered and on exhibition.

HALL EXHIBIT.

The Hall was tastefully fitted up and the display in each department good. The following is a list of Dairy entries: Butter by Mrs. L. Ward, Topsham, Mrs. T. B. Read, Bowdoinham, Mrs. L. C. Wilson, Topsham, Mrs. H. S. Cary, Topsham, Mrs. C. J. Gilman, Brunswick, Mrs. A. Campbell, Harpswell, Mrs. N. W. Merryman, Brunswick, Mrs. G. P. Simpson, Bowdoinham, Miss J. A. Reed, Bowdoinham, Mrs. L. B. Pennell, Brunswick. Three cheeses were entered by the Bowdoinham Cheese Factory.

Of apples there were fifty-seven entries representing the towns of Harpswell, Topsham, West Bath, Bowdoin, Bowdoinham, Georgetown and Woolwich. The quality of the fruit was most excellent and most of the better sorts of Maine apples were on exhibition. Of jellies, preserves, &c., 30 entries; bread, 3 entries; household manufactures, 37 entries; miscellaneous articles, 23 entries; flowers, 10 entries, and garden products 34 entries. Blanchard Brothers of Portland, had a fine display of their wares, including the Ashton salt. Of mowing machines, there were the Warrior, Champion and Waiter A. Wood. We also noticed harrows, steel plows, cidar mills, and the famous apple drier.

In the department of experimental crops, Thomas Ross of the Brunswick town farm, had yellow eyed beans and the same improved; H. S. Cary, Topsham, had crop of barley; J. S. Drinkwater, rye; Milbury Nowell, Topsham, yellow and red eyed beans, and a crop of peas; an acre of wheat by S. L. Holbrook, Brunswick, and crop of corn by T. P. Simpson, Brunswick.

Of fowl, B. L. Pennell, Brunswick, had the best display; he showed Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, Black Spanish, Plymouth Rocks and Guinea Hens. Jos. White, West Bath, showed ducks; E. S. Morse, Brunswick, white faced Black Spanish; W. Haskell, Topsham, common ducks; Chester E. Orr, Topsham, Light Brahmas; G. M. White, Topsham, Spangled Hamburgs; M. C. Hall, Topsham, Red Game and Houdans; Horatio Toothaker, Brunswick, and H. Weymouth, Topsham, showed geese, and John A. Small of Phipsburg, had a fine display of Pekin Ducks, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Golden Spangled Polish, &c.

The display of traces of corn was small but fine. Mr. T. B. Read of Bowdoinham, showed a trace of 8 rowed, some of the ears of which measured 13½ inches. Master Burnside Powers, a competitor for the Allen Prize, showed a sample trace of 1335 pounds to an eighth of an acre, or equal to 140 bushels per acre. Corn was also shown by Messrs. P. & Thos. Alexander, Lemuel Jones, B. F. Jewell, and a nice trace of pop corn by Levi W. Powers of Phipsburg.

The display of Garden Products from the Harding Farm in Brunswick, attracted much attention. The Harding Farm is situated between Brunswick and Bath, and is owned by a lady named Snow. She has an abundance of means and spends her summers on the farm and her winters at the Tremont House, Boston. Her gardener and general farm manager is Mr. T. Cruikshanks, of Scotch descent but American birth. He has spent his life in gardening in the vicinity of Boston and New York, and is thoroughly familiar with the business in all its branches.

This is the third exhibit made by Mr. Cruikshanks and one of the best. The articles are not entered for a premium except as a collection, and probably no farm or garden in Maine could compete with it as a collection. The vegetables were tastefully arranged, the deft hands of Mrs. Cruikshanks being brought into requisition in putting things to rights. There were festoons of evergreens which showed off the garden products to good advantage, and such vegetables in variety and quality we never before witnessed at a Maine Fair.

There were nine varieties of potatoes embracing the St. Patrick, a new and choice variety, the Snow Flake, Early and Late Rose, Peerless and the Beauty of Hebron. Then there were Hubbard, Marrow, Marblehead and Turban squashes, besides numerous crook necks; five varieties of turnips; Scotch Early Kale, (a substitute for cabbage,) the Kohl Rabi, Martynias, (used for pickling,) Brussel Sprouts, (a variety of cabbage,) Beets and Mangels 7 varieties, Cauliflowers, Oyster plants, Moxia, (for pickles,) Onions, two varieties, Beets, Long Golden Carrots, &c., &c. There were also miniature prints of butter of excellent quality made by Mrs. Cruikshanks, showing the quality of the dairy products of Harding Farm. The whole was a fine show and added materially to the Hall Exhibition.

Franklin.

The forty-first annual Show and Fair of the Franklin county Agricultural Society, held Oct. 5th, 6th and 7th, proved highly successful; the number of entries was large and the articles worthy in the stock department as well as all others. The stock division though not as full as last year, contained very many fine animals. Good judges say there was the largest number of matched oxen and steers they ever saw at any show, though dry pastures have prevented the cattle from attaining the growth which they would with good feed. The Thoroughbred class was quite full. J. F. Gower and Alex Hillman of Farmington, exhibited fine Hereford bulls, and Mr. Gower also showed other fine Herefords. Messrs. Hillman and Gower are among the largest farmers in the county, both owning farms of about 400 acres. S. G. Craig of Farmington, has a Durham 2 years old bull of large size. Several worthy animals are exhibited in this class from various parts of the county, but they are gradually being displaced by Herefords.

The thoroughbred Jerseys are plentiful in this class, E. M. Eaton of Farmington, is one of the largest exhibitors. M. Hellen of Wilton, took the first prize on Jersey bull. On Grades in point of numbers the Durhams and Jerseys took the lead, though there were nice specimens of Herefords shown. Wm. B. Gilman of Farmington, bears off a large per cent. of the premium for grade Durhams, while for Jerseys, E. N. Stevens of same town, is ahead. Truman Luce of New Sharon a nice 1 year old heifer of the Durham breed. The herds exhibited belong to F. Grover and Josiah Brown, both of Farmington.

For town teams Jay, as usual, is ahead on oxen and steers, and Farmington close behind. Wilton shows several teams of fine cattle and Industry, awakened from a long period of dormancy, sends a number of pairs of nice oxen and steers. One of the principal attractions on the ground are C. F. Lothrop's matched that received the first prize at the last State Fair; they are five years old and girth 7½ feet and are as nice and sweet as heart could wish.

The drawing match was hotly contested; some fine drawing was done by the teams of L. L. Nichols, J. W. Adams, Luce & Burrill and R. S. Currier. The steers of N. Perkins and Geo. B. Jennings also were disciplined and drew a large load. The young stock was fully up to the mark and in the several classes made work for the committee men to decide as to ther respective merits. A pair of matched 2 years old steers owned by E. J. Hardy of Wilton were particularly noticeable; they measured 6 ft., 4 in., are full blood Durhams and will some day bring somebody a good price as they are hard to beat.

Sheep of the Merino breed were about the only ones shown this year; they are fast becoming popular in this county as is witnessed by the price paid for them.

For horses and colts the entries were as large as usual and some nice animals were exhibited. The trotting was not very sharp. The last day in the sweepstakes but two horses were entered; after considerable scoring the horses started. George Maynard won in 2:35, Prue E. barely saving a distance. Maynard won the second. Prue E. the third, Maynard the 4th and race. The 3 minute race was not more interesting. Honest Tommy soon proved his honesty over his opponent Honest Dick, winning the race in three straight heats. An honest race.

In the lady's department there was an unusally large variety, all being worthy of mention, so we will not particularize. The premiums and gratuities were awarded to all those deserving or so thought by the various committees so that all must be satisfied.

PREMIUMS.

Division 1. Thoroughbred Herefords—Bulls over three years old, 1st, J. F. Gower, Farmington, $3; 2d, Alex. Hillman, do., 2; bull, 1 year, 1st, J. F. Gower, 1.50; bull calf, 1st, same, 1; stock cow, 1st, same, 2; heifer milch, 1st, same, 1.50; heifer, 2 years, 1st, same, 1.50.

Durhams.—Bull, 2 years, 1st, S. G. Craig, Farmington, 1.50; bull, 1 years, 2d, A. A. Oakes, Chesterville, 1; cow stock, 1st E. R. Wetherbee, Farmington, 2; heifer 1 year old, 1st, Phillip Norcross, Chesterville, 1; heifer, 1 year old, 2d, same, .75; Jersey bull, 2 years, 1st, M. Hellen, Wilton, 1.50; Jersey bull, 2 years, 2d, C. M. Eaton, Farmington, 1; cow stock, 1st, J. S. Gay, Farmington, 2; cow milch, 1st, M. Weeks, Farmington, 2; heifer, 3 years, C. M. Eaton, Farmington, 1; heifer calf, 1st, J. S. Gay, Farmington, .75.

Grades—Herefords, bull, 2 years, 1st, Howard Pease, 1.50; 2d, J. F. Woods, Farmington, 1; Durham bull, 2 years, J. S. Manter, Farmington, 1; cow stock, 1st, H. Rust, Farmington, 1.50; 2d, W. B. Gilman, Farmington, 1; cow milch, 1st, H. Corbett, Farmington, 1.50; 2d, J. F. Gower, 1; heifer, 2 years, 1st, W. B. Gilman, 1; heifer, 1 year, 1st Truman Luce, New Sharon, 1; 2d, W. B. Gilman, .75; heifer calf, 1st, J. F. Clough, Chesterville, .75.

Jersey cows, stock, 1st, E. N. Stevens, Farmington, 1; milch, 1st, Josiah Brown, Farmington, 1.50; 2d, N. C. Greenwood, 1. Heifer, 1 year old, 1st, O. A. Moor, Wilton, 1; 2d, E. N. Stevens, .50; heifer calf, 1st, E. N. Stevens, .75.

Ayrshire stock cow, 1st, J. F. Gower, 1.50; milch cow, 2d, same, 1.50. Heifer, 2 years, 1st, T. J. Clough, Chesterville, 1; 2d, Josiah Brown, .50.

Grades—Devons Cow, 1st, H. G. Eaton, Farmington, 1.50.

Herd—

R. Hatch, Farmington; pitcher and wall bracket, Miss. S. G. Croswell, Farmington; chair cushion, 1st, Miss. O. P. Bailey.

Painting, &c.—Shell work box, 1st, Mrs. S. M. Allen, 2d, Mrs. M. Grover; landscape painting, 1st, J. S. Swift, Farmington, 2d, J. S. B. Norton, Farmington; oil painting, 1st, J. S. B. Norton, Farmington; boquet, 1st, Mrs. J. O. Kyes, 2d, Mrs. E. R. Welthoren; gratuity, Miss Ida L. Sprague, Farmington; mottoes, gratuities, Miss M. A. Taylor, Miss A. J. Blethen, Miss Buth E. Norton; fancy ballou, E. P. Grover; card receiver and bur basket, gratuity, Mrs. E. B. Forsyth, Farmington; wreath and basket made of feathers, gratuity, Mrs. S. M. Allen, Farmington; case of insects, Miss Ida S. Sprague; bracket and slipper case, gratuity, C. H. Libby; bracket and vase holder, gratuity, S. D. Packard; handkerchief box, Miss Cora M. Adams; grains and grasses, E. Ellis Craig, Farmington; tool chest, Arthur and Ralph Roumds, Farmington; adjustable cutter for plow, J. P. Holley, Farmington. MILTON.

Farmington.

Aroostook.

The following premiums were awarded by the several committees of the Aroostook Agricultural Society at the recent Show and Fair at Houlton.

Neat Stock.—Best pair of oxen, Lewis M. Macomber, Linneus; best pair 3 years steers, Eben Porter, Hodgdon; best pair 2 old years old steers, George Starritt, Linneus; 2d do.; John Stewart, Jr., Hodgdon; best pair yearling steers, John R. Slipp, Hodgdon; 2d do.; William P. Kinney, Houlton; 2d do., J. Dean Gove, Linneus; best bull of any age—grade Reuben M. Mansur, Houlton; 2d do., Andrew Porter, Houlton; best bull calf, Andrew Porter, Houlton; best milch cow, Selden W. Porter, Houlton; 2d do., John Stewart, Jr., Hodgdon; best stock cow, Andrew Porter, Houlton, 2d do., George McGinley, Houlton; best 3 years old heifer, George McGinley, Houlton; 2d do., Seldon W. Porter, Houlton; best 2 years old heifer, George McGinley, Houlton; 2d do., John Stewart, Jr., Hodgdon; best yearling heifer, Andrew Porter, Houlton; 2d do., John R. Slipp, Hodgdon; best Jersey cow, George McGinley, Houlton; 2d do., Jewell Williams, Houlton; best Jersey 2 years old heifer, Jewell Williams, Houlton; 2d do., town of Houlton by H. O. Nickerson, farm overseer. Lot of dairy cows, 20 from one town, Williams and Seeley, Houlton; best herd of dairy cows William P. Kinney, Houlton; 2 do., John R. Slipp, Hodgdon.

Horses—Draft.—Best breeding mare, David McCue, Amity; 2d do., D. H. Porter, Houlton; best 2 years old colt, James H. Ruch, Linneus; 2d do., James Adams, Linneus best yearling colt, John Seeley, Houlton; 2d do. Hiram Drake, Littleton; best sucking colt, David McCue, Amity; 2d do., Hiram Drake Littleton best pair of matched draft horses, James Adams, Linneus; 2d do., Frank C. Nickerson, Linneus; 3d do., Andrew Porter, Houlton, gratuity; best pair draft horses, John Fitzgerald, Houlton; best single draft horses, James Callahan, Houlton; 2d do., Eben Porter, Hodgdon.

Horses.—Roadsters.—Best breeding mare, S. W. Porter, Houlton: 2d do., J. A. Hagan, Houlton; best 3 years old colt, Benjamin Atherton, Houlton; 2d do., George McGinley, Houlton; 3d do., E. Bedell, Linneus, gratuity; best 2 years old colt, John R. Slipp, Hodgdon; 2d do., S. W. Porter, Houlton; 3d do., E. Bedell, Linneus, gratuity; best yearling colt, Edwin A. Low, Hodgdon; best sucking colt, J. A. Hagan, Houlton; 2d do., S. W. Porter, Houlton; best pair of matched horses, M. J. Kiely, Houlton; best family horse, Andrew Porter, Houlton, 2d do., John Stewart, Jr., Hodgdon; 3d do., John R. Slipp, Hodgdon, gratuity.

Sheep Swine and Poultry—Bucks.—divide 1st premium between Andrew Porter, Houlton, and George McGinley, Houlton; 2d do., J. Dean Gove, Linneus; best buck lamb, J. Dean Gove, Linneus; 2d do., George F. Slipp, Hodgdon; best flock of ewes of 10, John Seeley, Houlton; 2d do., William P. Kinney, Houlton; best flock of ewes of 5, John Seeley, Houlton; 2d do., Daniel Sylvester, Linneus; best pair of ewes, D. H. Porter, Houlton; 3d do., William P. Kinney, Houlton; best flock of ewe lambs of 10, Daniel Sylvester, Linneus; best flock of ewe lambs of 5, William P. Kinney, Houlton; 2d do., J. Dean Gove, Linneus; best pair of ewe lambs, S. W. Porter, Houlton; 2d do., Daniel Sylvester, Linneus; best boar, any age, William P. Kinney; best sow and pigs, John R. Slipp, Hodgdon; 2d do., William P. Kinney, Houlton; best pigs, 2 months or over, S. W. Porter, Houlton; 2d do., Jonathan Vail, Linneus; best flock of turkeys, S. W. Porter, Houlton; best flock of hens, J. Dean Gove, Linneus; 2d do., town of Houlton by H. O. Nickerson, farm overseer; best pair geese, S. W. Porter, Houlton; best pair ducks, Jonathan Vail, Linneus.

Specimen Crops.—Best bush wheat, S. W. Porter, Houlton; 2d do., Isaac Barker, Houlton; best bush barley, Andrew Porter, Houlton; best bush oats, Andrew Porter, Houlton; best bush beans, S. W. Porter, Houlton; best specimen corn, George F. Burton, Linneus; 2d do., town of Houlton by H. O. Nickerson, farm overseer; best specimen pop corn, George F. Burton, Linneus; best bush potatoes, J. Dean Gove, Linneus; 2d do, Andrew Porter, Houlton; best mangold wurtzel beets, S. W. Porter, Houlton; best long blood beets, town of Houlton by H. O. Nickerson, farm overseer; best turnip beets, Andrew Porter, Houlton; best carrots, Andrew Porter, Houlton; best parsnips Isaac Barker, Houlton; best onions, Isaac Barker, Houlton; 2d do., William P. Kinney, Houlton; best cabbage, Andrew Porter, Houlton; 2d do., William P. Kinney, Houlton; best squash, town of Houlton by H. O. Nickerson, farm overseer; best ruta baga turnips, town of Houlton by H. O. Nickerson, farm overseer.

Fruit and Dairy Products.—Best specimens grafted apples, William P. Kinney, Houlton; best specimens natural apples, Eben Porter, Hodgdon; best specimens crab apples, William P. Kinney, Houlton; The committee also found on exhibition two specimens of excellent apples, the Summer Rose and St. Lawrence, raised by Charles F. Beardsley of Woodstock, N. B., which they recommend to notice; best specimens of tomatoes, Mrs. J. C. Madigan, Houlton, 2d do., Isaac Barker, Houlton; specimens citron melon, S. W. Porter, Houlton; best tub of butter, Mrs. Benj. Atherton, Houlton; 2d do., Mrs. John Stewart, Jr., Hodgdon.

Cloth, Carpeting and Yarn.—Best piece all wool cloth, Mrs. Jonathan Vail, Linneus, best piece cotton and wool cloth, Mrs. Benj. Atherton, Houlton; specimen pair of knit drawers, Mrs. George W. Sherman, Hodgdon; best men's knit socks, Mrs. Jonathan Vail, Linneus; 2d do., Mrs. D. H. Porter Houlton; best hearth rug, Mrs. S. W. Porter, Houlton; 2d do., Mrs. Rebecca S. Pillsbury, Letter B; 3d do., Mrs. Jemima Downes, Linneus.

Dresden.

The 5th Annual Fair of the Dresden Farmers and Mechanics' Club, was held at Pownalboro' Hall, West Dresden, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 5th and 6th, 1880.

In Cereals—the display was fine, and the committee awarded premiums as follows: Best trace of corn, Elsbury W. Moody; 2d, Bradbury Bleun. Best sweet corn, Orrin McFadden. Fine traces were also shown by Robert Foye, of Wiscasset, Thos. R. Carlton, and others, there being fourteen entries in all. There were three entries of wheat, the first being awarded to Jas. Blenn, and the 2d to Charles E. Allen. Best peas, (Early Kent,) T. R. Carlton. Best trace pop corn, Frank B. Perry. Best barley, E. F. Houdlette. Best oats, E. W. Moody; 2d, E. F. Houdlette.

In Vegetables—the best sample of Hubbard squashes was by A. J. Reed. Best Butman squash, E. W. Moody. Best pumpkins, Z. T. Small. Best beets and carrots, Orrin McFadden. Best onions, E. W. Moody; 2d, E. F. Houdlette. Best potatoes, T. R. Carlton; 2d, Elbridge McFadden.

The display of fruit was very good. The first on apples was awarded to A. J. Reed; 2d, Joel R. Lilly. Best pears, Joel R. Lilly; 2d, Chas. Thayer. Best grapes, Samuel Austin; 2d, Mrs. L. Stearns. Among the varieties of apples shown may be mentioned the following: Fameuse, R. I. Greening, Twenty Ounce, Black Oxford, Talman Sweet, Wagner's, King of Tompkins County, Blue Pearmain, Porter, Winthrop Greening, Baldwin, Peachblow, Kavanah Russet, Black Gilliflower, Bellflower, Hyslop Crabs, Pound Sweet, Gravenstein, Roxbury Russet, Golden Russet, Best Cranberries, Mary J. Hall; 2d, Mrs. Chas. E. Allen.

In bees and honey—the first reported was Orrin McFadden; 2d, E. H. Barker. The display of rugs and quilts by the ladies was fine indeed and premiums were awarded, for best drawn rug, Mrs. Alfred M. Day. Best braided rug, Mrs. David S. Reed; 2d, Mrs. L. Stearns Best quilts, Caroline Goodwin. The premium for best cow was awarded to Elsbury W. Moody; 2d, Orrin McFadden. Best bull, Henry Bickford; 2d, E. T. Houdlette. Best yoke oxen, Geo. Goodwin. Best draft cattle, F. H. Cate; 2d, E. F. Houdlette; 3d, R. M. Beedle. Best steers, Chas. Thayer; 2d, William Goud.

Of Horses and Colts—the best family horse, T. R. Carlton; 2d, E. F. Houdlette. Best colt, Geo. J. Low; 2d, T. R. Carlton. Best mule, Barker Perry. Best draft horse, Roscoe Beedle.

In Drawing of Oxen,—the first was awarded to F. H. Cate; 2d, R. M. Beedle; 3d, E. F. Houdlette. In drawing of horses, 1st, R. M. Beedle; 2d, Elsbury W. Moody. In plowing, the first was awarded to Albert Ham; 2d, Orrin McFadden.

Litchfield.

The twenty-second annual exhibition of the Litchfield Town Fair was, held on the society's grounds at Litchfield, Thursday, Oct. 7th. The following is a list of premiums:

Field Crops.—Potatoes, Early Rose: True Bros. 1st, E. H. Booker, 2d, Emerson Lord 3d. Republican potatoes, Frank Bickford 1st. Beets: Mangold Wurtzel, M. S. H. Rogers 1st, F. Bickford 2d, True Bros. 3d. Turnip Beets, W. H. Patten 1st, True Bros. 2d. Turnips: Robert Campbell 1st, E. C. Townes 2d. White Turnips, A. P. Smith 1st. Robert Campbell 2d, True Bros. 3d. White Egg Turnip, H. N. Jordan 1st. Parsnips: True Bros. 1st. Pumpkins: E. B. Woodward 1st, Wm. Wyman 2d, Robert Campbell 3d. Hubbard squash: R. W. Cunningham 1st, Job F. Morrill 2d. Turban Squash, True Bros. 1st. Marrowfat Squash, Miss Alice Bartlette 1st. Metcalf Improved Squash, Wm. Springer 1st, Crook-necked Squash, G. H. Palmer 1st. Carrots: True Bros. 1st. H. N. Jordan 2d. White Belgian Carrots, H. N. Jordan 1st. Cabbage: M. W. Adams 1st. Onions: G. W. Earle 1st, Solomon Western 2d, Emerson Lord 3d.

Corn and Grain.—Eight rowed corn: Wm. Wyman 1st, B. S. Hodgkins 2d, Horace Jordan 3d. Twelve rowed corn, M. H. True 1st, Enoch Adams, M. D., 2d. Rice corn, J. A. Chase 1st, Frank Bickford 2d. Wheat and oats: Wm. Springer 1st.

Poultry.—Light Brahmas: M. W. Adams 1st. Game Bantams, Georgie Snow 1st. Seabrights, Eddie Metcalf 1st. Poland Topknots, A. P. Smith 1st. The last named gentleman was also awarded 1st on ducks.

Neat Stock.—Beef Oxen: C. H. Robinson 1st, Samuel Williams 2d, S. Smith 3d. Matched Oxen, Samuel Williams 1st, S. Smith 2d, E. D. Woodward 3d. Draft Oxen, A. P. Berry 1st, Rufus Smith 2d, Wm. Bubier 3d. Steers, four-year-olds: Jessie T. True 1st, J. Edgecomb 2d, S. G. Nutting 3d. Three-year-olds, J. G. Rowe 1st, Berry Bros. 2d, B. W. Berry 3d. Two-year-olds, Berry Bros. 1st, G. H. Berry 2d, Elisha Baker 3d. Yearlings, Master E. D. Nutting 1st, Master Bertelle Higgins 2d, G. H. Berry 3d. Calves, Berry Bros. 1st, Master Geo. Waterman 2d.

Cows and Heifers.—Cows: S. Smith 1st, J. A. Chase 2d, A. L. Small 3d. Heifers: True Bros. 1st, Edward Shirley 2d.

Horses.—Draft Horses: Berry Bros. 1st, Wm. Powers 2d. Four years old, Elisha Baker 1st, James A. Chase 2d. Three years old, J. A. Chase 1st. Two years old: Walter Otis 1st, G. W. Newell 2d.

Richmond.

The third annual meeting of the Farmers and Mechanics' club, took place at the fair ground in Richmond on Tuesday, October 6th. While the exhibition in some respects, was hardly equal to those of preceding years, it was nevertheless a success, and creditable to the managers of the society. The following is a list of premiums:

Neat Stock.—Matched Oxen: S. B. Hathorn 1st, Walter Beedle 2d, M. W. Toothaker, 3d. Steers, 3 years old: S. A. Woodman 1st, George Gilpatrick, 2d, H. R. Booker 2d. Two years old: Bates Curtis 1st, E. A. Yeaton 2d, Carlton Blair 3d. Yearlings: Bates Curtis, 1st, M. C. Temple 2d, Joseph Shephard 3d. Calves: L. F. Shephard 1st, Bates Curtis 2d. C. H. Beedle, 3d. Working Oxen: Bates Curtis 1st, S. B. Hathorne 2d, J. Watson Libby 3d. Matched Steers, 3 years old: H. R. Booker 1st, James Litchfield 2d, Granville Blair 3d. Two years old: Elmer Yeaton 1st, S. Leavitt 2d, Bates Curtis 3d. Yearlings: Bates Curtis 1st, M. C. Temple 2d. Calves: S. O. Shephard 1st, E. D. Smith 2d. C. H. Beedle 3d. Trained Steers, three years old: H. R. Booker 1st. One year old: J. C. Shephard, 1st. Trained Calves: L. E. Shephard 1st. Fat Cattle: S. B. Hathorne 1st, Walter Beedle 2d, M. W. Toothaker 3d. Draft Oxen, 7 ft. and over: S. B. Hathorne 1st, G. Newall 2d, Bates Curtis 3d. Draft Oxen under 7 feet: Frank Yeaton 1st, J. Watson Libby 2d, Bates Curtis 3d. Draft Oxen, three years old: H. R. Booker 1st. Bulls: A. R. Merriman 1st, on yearling bull. Full Blooded Bulls: John Woodward 1st, on Durham bull, J. W. Smith 1st, on Hereford bull, Gardner Meserve 1st, on pair of bulls. Heifers: J. W. Alexander 1st. Cows: A. R. Merriman 1st, on herd, J. Meserve 1st, on Jersey cow, D. W. Alexander 1st, on grade Durham. Calves and Heifers: M. C. Temple 1st, on grade Durham heifer, D. W. Alexander 1st, on Durham calf.

Sheep and Swine.—Sheep: A. R. Merriman 1st, J. Webb Libby 2d, J. Watson Libby 3d. Swine: M. W. Toothaker 1st, M. A. Brown 2d, M. C. Temple 3d.

Poultry.—Light Brahmas: J. W. Lemont 1st, Wm. Loud 2d. White Leghorns: Wm. C. Baker 1st. Brown Leghorns: F. J. Libby 1st. Bolton Grays: J. Webb Libby 1st. Light Cochins: S. B. Hathorne 1st. Plymouth Rock: W. M. Loud 1st, J. W. Lemont 2d, S. B. Hathorne 3d.

Four-year-olds: Geo. Gilpatrick 1st, and 1st on three-year-old Knox colt, Morril Temple 1st, on four-year-old Knox colt. F. Merriman 1st, on two-year-old Drew colt. H. Hanover 1st, on matched pair four-year-olds. Stallions: F. Merriman 1st. Driving horses: J. P. Alexander 1st.

Field Crops.—Corn, 12 rowed: Bates Curtis 1st, S. Hathorne 2d, 8 rowed: Geo. Page 1st, Otis Plumer 2d. Winter Rye: Edwin Totman 1st. Beans, yellow-eyed: Otis Plunier 1st. Pea, J. S. Fogg 1st, D. W. Alexander 2d. Yellow-eyed improved, H. Cunningham 1st. Red Kidney, J. Watson Libby 1st. Black-eyed Edwin Totman 1st. Peas: Otis Plumer 1st. Pumpkins: Henry Skelton 1st, Jas. Litch 2d. Negro pumpkin, W. P. Allen 1st. Squash: J. Webb Libby 1st, Otis Plumer 2d. Mammoth Squash, Fred Peacock 1st. Turnips: G. G. Gaubert 1st. Potatoes, Early Rose: J. Webb Libby 1st, J. S. Fogg 2d, W. M. Loud 3d. Prolifics, J. Webb Libby 1st, Henry Skelton 2d. Scotch Red, H. Cunningham 1st, J. S. Fogg 2d.

Garden Vegetables.—Sugar Beets: Otis Plumer 1st, Henry Skelton 2d, J. Webb Libby 3d. Blood Beets: Otis Plumer 2d, S. B. Hathorne 2d, Davis Collins 3d. Mangold Wurtzel: C. E. Dinslow 1st, Otis Plumer 2d, Henry Skelton 3d. Carrots: Otis Plumer 1st, C. E. Dinslow 2d, E. H. Powers 3d. Citrons: S. B. Hathorne 1st, Henry Skelton 2d, G. Gaubert 3d. Watermelons: F. Bates 1st. Cabbages: S. B. Hathorne 1st. Onions: C. E. Dinslow 1st.

Fruit.—Standard Apples: S. Brown 1st, W. P. Allen 2d, J. W. Alexander 3d. Crab Apples: Bates Curtis 1st, W. M. Loud 2d, Henry Skelton 3d. Cranberries: George Newall 1st, B. V. Stinson 2d, S. H. Booker 3d. Grapes: T. Brown 1st, A. R. Merriman 2d, M. A. Brown 3d.

A SAD TRAGEDY. Friday afternoon of last week a boy named Warren Langmore, aged ten years, a son of Thomas Langmore of Pembroke, shot a playmate named Freeman I. Wright, aged nine years, in the face, causing death in six hours. The Langmore boy claims that the shooting was not intentional, which is probably the case. He says he saw a cat at the barn and ran into the kitchen and got a gun to shoot it. The Wright boy did not want him to shoot the cat so he ran and closed the kitchen door and then opened it again and looked in. He kept opening and closing the door till finally the Langmore boy said: "The next time you open the door I'm going to shoot." He kept his word and the charge which was intended for the cat was lodged in the Wright boy's body. At the preliminary examination before Frank McGraw, Esq., Trial Justice, lasting two days, the Langmore boy was discharged. The complaint was for murder; the shooting proved to be accidental.

EDUCATIONAL. The Waldo County Educational Association will hold its annual meeting in Belfast on Friday or Saturday of this, Oct. 22d and 23d. It will probably be one of the most profitable educational meetings ever held in that county. State Superintendent, N. A. Luce, W. J. Corthell, principal of the Gorham Norman School, and R. Woodbury, principal of the Castine Normal School, are expected to be present. On the evening of the 22d. a lecture will be delivered at Hayford Hall, by Rev. Henry E. Robins, D. D., president of Colby University. Among the subjects to be discussed are: The Relations of Common Schools to Agriculture, Co-operation between Teachers and Parents, Objective Teaching, School Economy and Reading. Among the local speakers who will take part in the discussion are Revs. Ross, Goodenough, Crowninshield, Gerrish and Ryder, Judge Philo Hersey, Geo. E. Brackett and Mr. Kelley.

All your own fault if you remain sick or out of health, when you can get Hop Bitters.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, October 23, 1880.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00, IN ADVANCE; OR, $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞A subscriber dealing to change his post-office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞Postage Free to all Subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

MR. J. P. CLARK will call upon our subscribers in North Penobscot and Aroostook, during the month of October.

MR. C. S. AYER, Agent for the FARMER, will call upon our subscribers in Franklin county during October.

MR. A. N. TABER, Agent of the FARMER, will call upon our subscribers in Washington county during October.

Notice to Delinquent Subscribers.

We are now making up the accounts of subscribers to the MAINE FARMER, WHO ARE INDEBTED FOR THE PAPER FROM THE YEAR 1875 TO THE PRESENT TIME, to be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. Opportunity will be given to all who are thus in arrears to make payment to our agents or to this office, at our advertised rates, on or before January 1, 1881. If delayed beyond that date the accounts will be left for collection.

Rugby in America.

Schemes of colonization are necessarily as old as the world, and America has been populated in a great measure by colonization. Probably no scheme was ever projected which enlisted the warm sympathy of so many people as has the effort of Mr. Thomas Hughes to found a colony at Rugby, Tennessee. Mr. Hughes is well known in America, as one of the most able, liberal and enlightened public man of England. Many of his works, notably "Tom Brown's School days," being a graphic description of his own school days at Rugby, and its sequel, "Tom Brown at Oxford," are found in all public and many private libraries throughout the United States. The active interest he has ever taken in educational and social questions, and in all measures for the improvement of the laboring classes, makes whatever he says or does of great interest to the people of America.

He formed some time ago a society of which he is the head, having for its objects a purpose to aid colonists by an advantageous purchase of land in large areas, and its sale in small parcels at low prices, on credit namely of long term of years; by systematic plans of towns, streets, farms and building restrictions, to the benefit of all; by an arrangement of reduced rates of transportation; construction of school houses and aid to churches; furnishing of steam or water power, portable mills as far as practicable; securing a population that will insure a good neighborhood; sale of seed, fuel, lumber, tools, &c.; construction and ornamentation of roads; prohibiting in the deeds of land conveyed, the manufacture of and sale of intoxicating drinks; employing efficient superintendents to teach the best methods of farming.

These plans are certainly comprehensive enough, and if carried out would produce Utopia. The Society has among its members many of the leading public men, philanthropists, bankers of Great Britain and the United States. The organization owes its origin to the severe depression in New England, of three years ago, which led some gentlemen of Boston to turn their attention to immigration from the old centres of population, to new homes on the fertile unoccupied land of America, as the most hopeful means of relieving those that were made destitute by want of employment. This Society after a committee had traversed every portion of the south, west and north-west of the United States, taking into consideration, climate, soil, timber, water, attractiveness, close proximity to society and markets, selected a mountain plateau of East Tennessee, in the upper part of Morgan county, seven miles from the Southern Railway, 221 miles from Cincinnati and 114 from Chattanooga, between two confluents of the Big South Fork of the Cumberland river. This spot seems to possess every advantage which can be found in any locality.

Early this month, the colony dedicated this new town, which has been named in honor of Mr. Hughes, Rugby, by appropriate ceremonies. Mr. Hughes came over from England to be present at the dedication and delivered an address, giving in detail the objects of the Society of which he is the head. The Society is known as the Board of Aid to Land Ownership. Mr. Hughes finally says:

"The prospectuses and pamphlets of the numerous corporations and individuals who are just now engaged in this work of settling and developing the unoccupied lands in this glorious continent are full of figures and statements showing the rapidity with which enormous gain will be made in the several regions to which they desire to attract settlers. This being so, you may fairly ask, what have I, standing here as the representative of the founders of this settlement, to say upon this subject?

I answer them broadly and frankly: We have nothing to say. We believe that our lands have been well bought, and that those who settle here and buy from us will get good value for their money, and will find it as easy as it should be to make a living here. Beyond this we are not careful to travel. Whether the lands will double or quadruple in value before you have fairly learned how to live on them; whether you will make five or twenty or 100 per cent. on your investments, we offer no opinions. You can judge for yourselves of the chances, if these are your main aims. Speaking for myself, however, I must say that I look with distrust rather than with hope to very rapid pecuniary returns. I am old fashioned enough to prefer slow and steady growth. I like to give the cream plenty of time to rise before you skim it."

There is certainly no deception in this advice and settlers are not attracted who vainly imagine that fortunes are gifts instead of accumulated years of industry. In speaking of buildings he says:

"We must bear in mind that these are, in fact, or should be, the expression in timber, brick and stone of the thought of men and women as to the external conditions under which folk should live. Of course we must act prudently and cut our coats according to our cloth. We have no money to spare for superfluous decoration, and our first buildings, both public and private, must be simple and even rough in materials and construction. But there is no reason whatever why they should not at the same time be sightly and good in form and proportion. And at this I hope we shall all aim.

We shall try to set you a good example in the public buildings. These will consist, in the first instance, of a church and school house, and then of a Court House and Town Hall. We shall also promote, as far as we can, good habits in this matter of building, by providing plans and models of houses of different size, such as we think will suit the site, and do us credit as a community. Of course every man will build his house according to his fancy, and use it for whatever purpose he pleases, except for the sale of intoxicating liquor, which will be strictly prohibited, but if as a community we guide his fancy in certain directions we shall be glad, and consider that we have done good service."

He warns all that "we are about to open a town here—in other words, to create a new center of human life, human interests, human activity in this strangely beautiful solitude; a center in which, as we trust, a healthy, hopeful, reverent, or, in one word, godly, life shall grow up from the first, and shall spread itself, as we hope, over all the neighboring region of these Southern highlands. Now, surely, just to put this idea into words ought to be enough to sober the spirits and brace up the energies of the lightest hearted and strongest among us. He to whom the work does not commend itself in this light had better not put his hand to it at all in this place."

All who possess a really liberal and Catholic spirit can but commend his views in regard to the manner of worship and the joining of the different christian denominations in one church in this new settlement.

"Now let me say at once, and with emphasis, that there will be no attempt here to interfere with individual freedom. Every one will be free to worship in his own way, and to provide for whatever religious ministrations he requires, out of his own funds and according to his own ideas. But, this being granted, is there not still something which we may profitably attempt as a community? We think there is, and have accordingly appropriated certain lots as a means of supporting public worship and religious ministrations here.

We are putting up a temporary building as a church in which the experiment will be tried whether the members of different Christian denominations can not agree well enough to use one building for their several acts of worship. In it I trust there will always be heard the common prayer of that Liturgy, which both in England and America has proved itself the best expression through many generations of the joys, hopes and aspirations of a large portion of those who speak our language, and has risen from innumerable gatherings all around the globe laden with confessions of our short comings and appeals for guidance and strength in the mighty work which has been laid upon our race.

I am, personally, not without hope that the meaning and beauty and value of common prayers will commend themselves to our community, and that all our citizens may learn to feel their pathos and their grandeur, and to use them with comfort and profit, though they may not be members of the National Church of England, or of the Episcopal Church of this country. But as there will undoubtedly be also a desire for other forms of worship, in which more direct expression can be given (in the opinion of the worshipers,) to the fleeting as well as the permanent hopes and fears of erring and rejoicing and penitent men and women, we shall rejoice if they will use the same building with us, as a pledge of Christian brotherhood and acknowledgement that, however far apart our courses may seem to lie, we steer by one compass and seek one port."

We have faith in the success and future of the colony. It commences right. The land is to be occupied by productive laborers. Willing hearts, aspiring minds and strong arms can accomplish all things. It is only two hundred and ninety-three years since the first offspring of English parents was born on the soil of the United States, then a wilderness, inhabited by only savage tribes, now occupied by fifty millions of free people, the most wealthy, powerful, intellectual, industrious, prosperous and happy people on the face of the earth.

City News.

Mr. Eben Wellman has a small cranberry patch on his farm in Ward 5, on which he raised this season over two hundred bushels of cranberries. He sold them in this market at two dollars per bushel.——Fire was discovered in the large printing establishment of E. C. Allen, last Thursday morning. The fire was discovered in the cellar, just under the engine, where was stored several tons of paper clippings. By good management the fire was confined to the cellar of this large publishing house. The loss by fire was estimated at $8000. We learn that the Insurance Companies at once settled the loss. Mr. Allen estimates his loss caused by delay some $10,000. On Wednesday of this week the establishment was again running at full time.——Mr. Alonzo H. Small has resigned the position as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. He has been engaged by Mr. E. C. Allen and will take charge of and run the large Corliss engine in Mr. Allen's new building.——Mr. Eri Wills, well known to the old residents, announces himself as an Auctioneer.——The steamer Atlantic, built by Mr. Frank Moorlen of this city, went to Gardiner last week and in a trial with the Gardiner and Hallowell steamers, came off victor. The Atlantic threw a stream of 230 feet through 200 feet of hose, beating the best throw of the other steamers 18 feet, 2 inches.——At the earnest solicitation of many members of the State Militia, Col. Farrington has instituted another rifle match at the State Range in this city. It will take place next Tuesday and Wednesday. The shoot will be for military rifles only, open to any member of the active and reserve militia in the State, the contestants to be divided into two classes, and the shooting to be two hundred yards, off hand, each contestant to appear in uniform. Among the prizes, which are for individual shooting only, will be an elegant sporting rifle, and a pair of nice field glasses. The entrance fee is fixed at fifty cents, and re-entries at twenty-five cents; each contestant to be allowed the privilege of re-entering as many times as he pleases.——Mr. Nathaniel Noyes will erect this fall a double tenement house, on his lot just east of the residence of the late Judge Weston, east side of the river.

The Elections.

The full returns from the elections held last week show that the Republicans carried Ohio, electing their Secretary of State by 18,982 plurality, and the rest of their State ticket by over twenty thousand plurality, being a gain of some thirteen thousand over the October vote of 1876. They also elected 15 of the 20 Congressmen, gaining 6 members. In Indiana the Republicans elected their Governor by 7141 plurality, and their entire State ticket by some 5000 plurality; they elected 8 of the 13 members of Congress, gaining two members and elected a majority of the members of the State Legislature, giving them a majority of 14 on joint ballot which secures the election of a Republican United States Senator in place of Senator McDonald, Democrat. In West Virginia, the Democrats carried the State by from 15,000 to 17,000 plurality. In all three of the States the vote polled was the largest ever thrown. No more elections will now occur until Tuesday, November 2d. Judging from the elections already held the vote next month will greatly exceed the largest vote ever before thrown. In 1876 the total vote for President was eight million, four hundred and twelve thousand, six hundred and five votes; we believe this year it will reach ten million votes.

MAINE WESLYAN SEMINARY. A public meeting of the literati of this old and popular Seminary was held at Sampson Hall, Kents Hill, last week Friday. The entertainment consisted of music, vocal and instrumental, dissertations, orations, discussions, the reading of a paper and the transaction of miscellaneous business. The entertainment was a very enjoyable one and was highly creditable to the students and Seminary.

MR. SIDNEY WILKINS of Brownville, recently deceased was one of the old subscribers to the FARMER, and his son Daniel Wilkins, succeeds his father as a subscriber. Mr. Sidney Wilkins was permitted to live more than "three score years and ten" and his life was full of usefulness.

OUR citizens have a rich musical treat in store for them. On Friday evening, November 5th, the celebrated Ladies' Swedish Quartette Club will appear at Granite Hall. Reserved seats will be for sale at the office of the American Express Company.

IF you have a friend with a Cough or Cold, tell him to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. He will thank you for your advice. The price is only 25 cents.

PARTRIDGE BROTHERS have received another lot of nice alcohol barrels for cider, to sell at their drug store.

A Bangor Industry.

Persons who have been in attendance at our State Fairs of a few years past, have noticed the fine display of heating apparatus of various kinds, manufactured by Wood, Bishop & Company of Bangor. These have consisted of furnaces of various sizes and patterns arranged for either coal or wood, ranges, parlor and box stoves, grates, fire-frames, &c. In a high northern latitude like ours, where fires for warming purposes must be kept going two-thirds of the year, all improvements in heating apparatus with respect to durability, beauty, convenience and economy of fuel are of great importance. It is not strange therefore that the exhibits of Wood, Bishop & Company at the State Fair, have always attracted a large and interested crowd in their vicinity. While in Bangor, recently, having a little spare time on our hands we called on Mr. Wood and were kindly shown by him through the entire manufactory. Mr. Henry A. Wood, the senior member of the firm, came to Bangor forty-one years ago, having previously been engaged in the manufacture of heating apparatus in Rhode Island. After coming to Bangor for twenty-six years, his foundry was located eleven miles from the city, but fifteen years ago he purchased the building in which his works are at present located. In 1851, he took in Wm. H. Bishop, as a partner, and the firm is now made up of Messrs. Wood and Bishop, Mr. John S. Colby of Bangor, and Mr. Wood's oldest son.

The firm keep seventy men constantly in their employ, most of them being skilled workmen. Their monthly pay roll amounts to $3500. They use up annually 600 tons of pig iron and consume 300 tons of coal. Their iron is brought from Pennsylvania, that manufactured in Maine being of too fine a quality and too expensive to melt up for castings. They use 200 tons of sand per year, all of which comes from Albany, New York. Sand for foundry purposes must be of a peculiar quality and but little of the right kind is found in Maine. It costs about $3,50 per ton delivered on the wharf in Bangor. The company bring all their iron, coal, &c., over the Maine Central Railway, having a special contract at $3.00 per ton from Boston. The company manufactures annually two thousand ranges and cook stoves, two thousand box and parlor stoves and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred furnaces. They also manufacture hardware in great quantities, sinks, fire-frames and about fifteen thousand dollars worth of tin ware annually. The New Clarion Range, manufactured by this company, has all the good qualities of other ranges, and several which others do not possess. There is a dozen patents upon it, and the royalties paid by the firm on each range sold, amount to no trifling sum. They also have the sole right to manufacture and sell in the State of Maine, the Kohler furnace, probably the best and most economical furnace in use. Their manufactures in all departments are mostly sold in the State of Maine where they grow in popularity, year by year.

The company's store on West Market steet, is of brick with granite front, 40 by 90 feet on the ground and including basement, four stories high. It was built a few years ago by the late Mayor S. H. Dale, for $45,000, and sold at auction after his death to the present owners for $30,000. The basement and two upper stories are devoted to storage. Here may be found every kind of stove and stove fixture made by the company. Here are the Franklin, the old fashioned box stove, the air-tight, a dozen kinds of ranges and cook stoves, beautiful and highly finished parlor stoves, most of them arranged either for wood or coal, grates, fire-frames, stacks of old fashioned pots and kettles which are still used in great numbers in the logging camps, great heaps of castings for sheet iron stoves not yet made and for furnaces yet to be put together, piles of funnel of every size and tin vessels too numerous to mention. The salesroom entered from the street, has a fine array of all their manufactured goods, many of the stoves being highly finished and polished. The room over the store is the place where stoves and furnaces are put together and where the tin ware is made. It is a busy hive.

The foundry is situated near the Maine Central Depot, and an hour spent here is both interesting and profitable. Here the cold, hard iron is changed into a molten mass and ingeniously converted into a thousand useful and beautiful forms. The fore part of the day until three o'clock, is devoted by the workmen to getting the impressions of their patterns in sand and arranging them in order for receiving the molten iron. Every workman has his floor and is paid so much apiece for each perfect casting he produces. He therefore has a strong inducement to do good work. Some of the more skilled and active workmen make on an average, four dollars per day; not many less than three. At three o'clock, the molten iron is drawn from the furnace into clay lined ladles and poured into the moulds, and in a few minutes it is known how many pieces are perfect and how many are not. After they are cooled the pieces are rolled in cylinders partly filled with bits of iron, which takes off all the sand and smooths the rough places. The edges are then trued on emery stones and packed up ready to be put together.

We have been able to give only a brief outline sketch of the business of this enterprising Bangor firm, a business which has been steadily increasing during all these years, and in the foundry, has now outgrown its accommodations. They have been fortunate in their business transactions, have made money as they have deserved to, and the firm of Wood, Bishop & Company, is now one of the most substantial and reliable concerns in the State.

"THE LADIES DEPOSIT COMPANY," that we recently referred to has come to grief. It will be impossible to tell just the extent of the swindle; the company has drawn into their vaults large sums of money from a class least able to endure loss and it may never be known just how many women have been defrauded. Mrs. Howe, and Miss Gould have been arrested for obtaining money under false pretences and what real estate Mr

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, October 20.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 2899; sheep and lambs, 4790; swine, 15,600; veals, 55; number of western cattle, 2229; eastern cattle, 495; milch cows and northern cattle, 275.

Prices of beef cattle per 100 lbs., live weight; Extra quality, $5.75@$6.25; first, $5.12@$5.62; second, $4.75@$5.00; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls etc., $3.25@4.50.

Brighton Hides—8½c. per lb.
Brighton Tallow—7½@7½c. per lb.
County Hides—7½@8c. per lb.
Calf Skins—10@11c. per lb.
Sheep Skins—75c@$1 each.
Lamb Skins—75c@$1 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By	No.	Price.	Live weight.	Average weight.
A. N. Monroe	45	5 70	"	1413
do	52	6 15	"	1460
do	32	5 75	"	1370
do	30	5 80	"	1299
do	42	4 65	"	1092
do	45	4 60	"	1069
do	30	4 80	"	1120
do	34	4 75	"	1150
do	17	5 05	"	1207
do	15	5 50	"	1229
C Leavitt & Son	34	5 85	"	1131
do	9	5 50	"	1230
do	6	5 10	"	1100
do	5	5 00	"	1150
J. McFlynn	5	5 00	"	1175
do	6	4 75	"	1200
do	4	5 50	"	1575
Fitch & Eames	12	5 60	"	1250
do	13	5 70	"	1240
do	8	5 00	"	1200
E. Farrell	10	5 00	"	1100
do	10	4 90	"	1075
do	5	5 20	"	1200
J. Stetson	18	5 50	"	1330
do	25	4 82	"	1050
do	18	5 00	"	1100

The cattle trade for the past week has been dull, and prices upon all grades fell off from ⅛ to ¼ of 1c, per lb. from that obtained last week. The cattle from the West were not of so good a grade as those in at the previous market. There has been but a few lots of beeves sold at our highest quotations, prices for the larger portion ruling at 4¾ 5¾c. per lb., live weight. There was quite a good supply of store cattle brought in from Maine, and very few good beef cattle. The beef markets for a few days past have been very hard, and common grades of beef have been selling slow at low prices in the Boston market.

Working Oxen—There were some very nice pairs of workers in market. We quote sales:

1 pair girth 6 ft, 6 in, L W 2400 lbs, $ 90;
2 pair girth 8 ft, 6 in, L W 2600 lbs, $108;
2 pair girth 6 ft, 3 in, L W 2300 lbs, $ 85;
1 pair girth 6 ft, 3 in, L W 2400 lbs, $ 95;
1 pair girth 7 ft, 0 in, L W 2900 lbs, $135;
1 pair girth 6 ft, 8 in, L W 2800 lbs, $110;
1 pair girth 7 ft, 0 in, L W 3000 lbs, $124;
2 pair girth 6 ft, 10 in, L W 2800 lbs, $114;
1 pair girth 6 ft, 4 in, L W 2200 lbs, $ 87;

Store cattle.—There was a fair supply among the cattle from Maine. We quote sales of 7 3-year old steers, 836 per head; 12 2-year-old steers, $15@20 each; 4 yearlings at $10 each; 5 2-year-old heifers, $25 each; 6 2-year-old steers at $19 each; 7 3-year-old steers at $29 each.

Milch Cows.—There were but a few good milch cows in market, most of them being of a common grade. We quote sales of 1 cow, $57.50; 2 at $42 each; 1 at $32; 1 for $112; 2 springers, $95; 3 milch cows for $147 the lot; 2 cows and calves, $88; 1 springer, $37.

Sheep and Lambs.—Those from Maine were all consigned to G. W. Hollis to slaughter and market at a commisson. Western sheep and lambs were also owned by butchers, and cost, landed at Brighton, 4¾@5¾c live weight.

Swine.—Fat hogs—prices 5¾@8c per lb live weight.

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, October 19.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 1536 head; sales of Beef Cattle—choice at 7 50@8 00; extra $6 75@7 25; first quality $6 00@6 50; second quality at $5 00@5 50; third quality $3 75@4 75.

Store Cattle—Working Oxen per pair at $100@160; Milch Cows and Calves $20@45; Farrow $10@26; Fancy $50@60; Yearlings $7@14; two years old $12@25; three $20@38. Western fat Swine, live, 5½@6; Northern dressed hogs 7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 8718 head; sales Sheep in lots 3 00@5 00; each; extra at $6 00@6 50; Lambs 4¾@5½c per lb; Veal Calves at 2@6½c.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, October 20.

APPLES—Dried 6@8, evaporated 16@20c; new 25@75c per bushel.
BEANS—Pea beans $1 50@1 75, Yellow Eyes $1 60@2 00.
BUTTER—Good butter sells for 25@30c.
CHEESE—New Factory made 13½@15c.
EGGS—22@23c per dozen.
FLOUR—$6 50@10 00 per bbl.
GRAIN—Corn 67@65c; oats 45@50c; new oats 35@40c.
GRASS SEEDS—Timothy $3 00@3 25 per bu hel; clover 9@12c per lb; alsike 23@23; per lb; red top 75c per bushel.
HAY—$14 00@17 00.
HONEY—Choice Aroostook honey 20@25c per box.
HIDES AND SKINS—Hides 7½@8c; lamb skins 50@75c; calf skins 12@14c; wool skins 1 25@2 25; deacons 25@35c; shearlin gs 15@20c.
LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 00@1 00 per cask, cement $1 75.
LARD—11@12c.
MEAL—Corn 61@63c; rye $1 00@1 25.
NATIVE CRANBERRIES—$2 00 per bushel.
PRODUCE—Potatoes 55@65c per bushel. Sweet Potatoes 4 cts per lb.
PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 11@12c; beef per side 6@9c; ham 10@11c; fowls 10@12c; lamb 7@8c; chickens 14@16c; turkeys 12@15c.
SHORTS—$23@25 per ton.
WOOL—Washed 38@40c; unwashed 28@30c.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, October 20.

APPLES—$1 25@1 75 per bbl; dried 6@7c per lb.
BUTTER—25@30c for family; store 20@22c per lb.
BEANS—Pea $1 90@2 10; Yellow Eyes $1 87@2 10.
CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory 13@15c.
COAL—Stove and Egg $5 50@7 50.
FLOUR—Superfine $4 00@4 50; Spring X and XX $5 25@6 75; Michigan Winter X and XX $5 50@6 25; Patent spring wheat $7 75@9 00; St. Louis X and XX to best $6 00@7 00.
FISH—Large shore $4 75@5 00; Large bank, $4 00@4 25; small $3 00@3 25; pollock $1 75@2 50; haddock $2 00@2 25; herring $3 00@4 00 per bbl.; scaled 25@28c per box; mackerel per bbl.—buy No. 1 to No. 2, $6 50@7 50; shore Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $3 00@15 00.
GRAIN—Corn car lots 59@60; bag lots 61@62 per bush; oats 44@47; fine feed $21 25 per ton; shorts $23 00 per ton.
HAY—Loose $15 00@18 00 per ton; pressed $14 00@17 00; straw $9 00@10 00.
LARD—Per tierce 9¼@9¼c per lb; per keg 9@10c; pail 10¾@11¼c.
PRODUCE—Beef side 6@8c; veal 6@8c; mutton 6@8c; chickens 14@16c; turkeys 16@18; eggs 18@20; potatoes 50@60c per bush.
PROVISIONS—Chicago extra beef $9 50@12 00; pork backs $20 75@21 00; clear $20 25@20 50; mess 17 00@17 50; hams 10@12c per lb; round hogs 6½@7c.
WOOD—Soft mill wood $1 75@2 25 per cord delivered in the city.
WOOL—Unwashed 30@32c; washed 40@42c per lb.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, October 20.

APPLES—25@75c per bushel.
BEANS—Yellow Eyes $1 90@2 00 per bush; Pea $2 00@2 25.
BUTTER—25@28c per lb.
BARLEY—50@65c per bush.
EGGS—19@20c per doz.
GRAIN—Oats 45@55c per bush; corn 60@65c.
HAY—$10@16 per ton; pressed $12@17.
HIDES AND SKINS—Wool skins 1 00@2 00 each; hides 6½c per lb; veal skin 12@12½c per lb.
POTATOES—Potatoes, 50@60c per bushel.
PROVISIONS—Pork 19 00@20 00 per bbl; round hog 6¼@7c per lb; fresh beef per side 5@9c; lamb 8@10c; mutton 6@7.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, October 18.

HOGS—Receipts 23,000 head; shipments 6,000 head; active and steady; quality is good; mixed packing at 4 78@4 75; good to choice mixed 4 80; selected heavy 4 95@5 10; light bacon in fair demand at 4 60@4 80.

CATTLE—Receipts 6,000 head; shipments 600 head; exports nominal; fair to good at 4 50@5 00; common to medium 3 90@4 20.

SHEEP—Receipts 2000 head; shipments 210; market dull; ommon to medium 3 30@3 70; good to choice 4 00@4 25.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, October 20.

FLOUR—The Flour market has been rather dull the past week, but in prices no material change has taken place. We quote at $3 75@4 25 for Western Superfine; $4 50@5 00 for common extras; $4 50@5 75 for Wisconsin extras; and $5@6 50 per bbl for Minnesota extras, including choice bakers' brands; winter wheats range from $5 50@6 00 for Ohio and Michigan; $5 75@6 50 for Indiana; and $6 00@6 75 for Illinois and St. Louis; patent Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats have been selling at $6 50@8 50 per bbl; and patent winter wheats at $6 00@7 75 per barrel. Corn in fair demand and sales at $2 50@2 50 per bbl. In Rye Flour the sales have been in small lots at $5 00@5 50 per bbl. Oat Meal in fair demand and sales at $5 50@6 50 per bbl as to quality. New Buckwheat Flour has been selling at $2 75@3 00 per 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The sales of mixed and yellow have been at 58@60 per bushel. Oats have been in steady demand. Sales of No. 1 and extra white at 45@49c; No. 2 white at 43@43½c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white at 40@42c per bushel. In Rye the sales have been in small lots at $1 00@1 03 per bushel. Shorts have been selling at 19@19 50; Fine Feed at $20@22 00, and Middlings at 20@22 per ton.

PROVISIONS. The Pork market continues quite firm and advancing, with a small stock and a steady demand. The sales of prime have been at $13@13 50; mess at $16@816 50; and clear and extra clear, at $19 50@20 50 per bbl. Beef has been in steady demand and has been selling at $9 50@10 50 for mess and extra mess; and $11@11 50 for family. Lard is quite firm and prices have advanced with a good demand. The sales have been at 9@9¼c per lb, as to quality, for city and Western. Smoked hams continue in demand and have been selling at 10@11½c. for city and Western, and 12@12½c for fancy.

PRODUCE. Eastern Eggs 21@22c; Vermont and New York 20@21½c; Canada & P. E. Island, 20@21c; western 18@20. Pea Beans 1 75@1 80; mediums at 1 40@1 60; Yellow eyes at 1 75@2 per bush. Canada Peas at 1@1 05; green peas 1 35@1 50. Central and Aroostook Rose potatoes at 50@55c; Prolifics at 50c; and Northern Rose and Peerless at 45@50c per bushel. Sweet potatoes have been selling at $1 75@2 75 per bbl for Norfolk and Jersey. Onions at 2@3 50 per bbl. Cranberries at 3 50@4 50. Green apples plenty; the shipments are 25,000 bbls for the week; the sales have been at 1 50@2 for choice 1@1 25 for good, and 50c@75c for common.

HAY. Northern and Eastern at $20@21 per ton, and ordinary and medium grades at $17@19 per ton. Rye Straw has been selling at $23@25 per ton, the outside price for every choice.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, October 20.

The transactions include 325,000 lbs. washed fleeces at 44@45c for X, 45@46½c for XX and XX and above, 39½@43c for Wisconsin and Michigan X, 37½c for New York X, and 44@48c for medium and No. 1. Combing and Delaine selections are firm, with sales of 125,000 lbs. at 44@48c for fine Delaine; 50@52c for No. 1 Combing, and 32@36c for unwashed Combing. Good medium Georgia is selling at 36c; and Valley Oregon at 37c; 200,000 lbs. Super and X pulled at 35@45c for common and choice supers and 48@50c for very choice Eastern and Maine; 40,000 lbs. scoured at 37½@38c; as is quality; 30,000 lbs. Noils at 25@47c; 200,000 lbs. fall and spring California at 22½@37c; and 10,000 lbs. sundries at various prices as to quality.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, October 20.

United States Sixes, 1881,	(reg.)	104¾
" "	(coup.)	104¾
" " New 5's,	(reg.)	101½
" "	(coup.)	102¾
" " New 4½,	(reg.)	110⅜
" "	(coup.)	110⅜
" " New 4's	(reg.)	109⅜
" "	(coup.)	109⅜
" " Pacific 6's '95		125

Cheese Market.

UTICA, N. Y., October 18.

Ten thousand, eight hundred boxes of Cheese were sold here to-day; range, 12¼ to 12¾c; ruling price, 12¾c; 4,000 boxes were commissioned.

Answers to Correspondents.

In reply to the many inquiries which we have received regarding a most prominent modern remedy we should say: To the best of our belief Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is pure in its nature, efficient in its action and certain in its results. We have learned of some remarkable cures which it has effected, and believe that as a preventative of diseases it is unequalled. For delicate ladies and enfeebled men it is invaluable, and its pure vegetable qualities commend it to the favor and use of all.

A MIRACLE. Anthony Atwood, a retired minister of the M. E. Church, 809 North Seventeenth St., Philadelphia, Pa., says: HUNT'S REMEDY has cured my wife of Dropsy in its worst form. All hope had left us for months. All say that it is a miracle. Water had dropped from her right limb for months. Forty-eight hours had taken all the extra water from her system. All other means had been tried. None succeeded but HUNT'S REMEDY.

HAVE WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY always at hand. It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Complaints. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 1y42

PARENTS, do not use vile drugs or nostrums in your families, but use pure Hop Bitters.

As a food and as a medicine nothing in medicine can compare with Malt Bitters.

Special Notices.

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream of Tartar, imported exclusively for this powder from the Wine district of France. Always uniform and wholesome. Sold only in cans by all Grocers. A pound can mailed to any address, postage paid, on receipt of 60 cents.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 171 Dunge St., New York. Most cheap powders contain alum; dangerous to health; avoid them, especially when offered loose or in bulk. 1y28

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D., New York City. 1y24

AGENTS WANTED to sell Dr. Chase's 2,000 Recipe Book. Sells at sight. You double your money. Address Dr. CHASE'S PRINTING HOUSE, Ann Arbor, Mich. 26t46*

Married.

In Addison, Oct. 2, Leonard A. Tabbut to Myrtie E. McDonald.
In Auburn, Oct. 9, Fred M. Taylor to Cora E. Andrews of Lewiston.
In Bangor, Oct. 13, Geo. A. Gregory to Flora E. Lunt, both of Ellsworth.
In Bar Harbor, Oct. 9, J. Padelford of Waltham, Mass. to Florence E. Head.
In Bath, Oct. 12, G. Fred Mitchell to Florence M. Kelley; Oct. 13, Crossman Timmins of Minneapolis, Minn., to Rebecca J. Rich; Edward F. Johnson to Lizzie C. Hicks; Alfred M. Minott to Ella A. Bloom; Oct. 14, Seth H. Shaw of Woolwich to Mrs. Lucinda M. Morse.
In Belfast, Sept. 25, James W. Grant of Portland to Nora McLaughlin of Bucksport; Oct. 13, Frank E. Wiley to Ada V. Riley.
In Biddeford, Oct. 12, Daniel Cassey to Julia Creamer, both of Saco.
In Bluehill, Oct. 11, Moses A. Fowler of Searsmont to Villa S. Peters.
In Boston, Oct. 12, John V. Lewis of Turner Falls, Mass., to Abbie A. Ball of Bridgton; Sept. 28, Frank Dougan to Sarah A. McCarthy.
In Bridgton, Oct. 10, Chas. G. Knight of Waterford to Etta L. Burnell.
In Brownfield, Oct. 5, Valorus Sands to Lizzie G Boyd, both of Fryeburg.
In Bucksport, Sept. 29, James F. Craig to Mrs. Clarinda H. Farmer, both of Verona; Oct. 9, Wm. F. Callaway and Bertha Webster.
In Burnham, John F. Dyer to Emma F. Hatch.
In Caribou, Oct. 9, Samuel Fitzherbert, to Annie E. Dean, both of Andover, N. B.
In Casco, Oct. 5, Daniel F. Lombard to Hannah E. Welch, both of Raymond.
In Clifton, Oct. 9, W. H. McRobert of Truro to Agnes R. Byers.
In Cutler, Sept. 29, Benj. B. Smalley to Zebia E. Matthews.
In Damariscotta, Sept. 29, Lester F. Cudworth of Nobleboro to Alice E. Weeks of Jefferson.
In Danforth, Oct. 1, B. F. Runnells to Lillian A. Glaur.
In Turner, Oct. 9, Francis A. Keef to Annie A. Francis, both of Oxford.
In Waldoboro, Oct. 9, Hiram B. Mank to Huldah M. Borneman; Oct. 13, Wm. L. Allen to Mary E. Jackson.
In Warren, Oct. 10, George E. Libby to Mary A. Powers.
In White Rock, Oct. 9, W. A. Merserve of Scarboro to Emma Barnes of Standish.
In Winchester, Mass., Oct. 7, Geo. A. Bright, Surgeon U. S. N. to Mary C. Gale of Portland.
In Winter Harbor, Oct. 2, Geo. W. Pendleton to Georgie E. Seavey, both of Gouldsboro.
In Winterport, Oct. 10, Marcus L. Curtis to Estella Avery.
In Winthrop, Oct. 9, S. W. Allen to Clara F. Diplock, both of Augusta; Chas. F. Moody to Ella M. Robinson, both of Monmouth; Oct. 12, Chas. Trotter of Augusta to Carrie D. Richmond.
In Woolwich, Stephen Pushard to Alma E. Trott.

Died.

In Albany, Oct. 3, Mrs. Almira Aspinwall, aged 60 years.
In Ash Point, Oct. 7. Wm. C. Farr, aged 82½ years.
In Auburn, Oct. 12, Mrs. Hannah M. Kneeland of Harrison, aged 63 years; Oct. 14, Lena M. Raymond, aged 3½ years. 8
In Bangor, Oct. 10, Dr. Maria A. Merserver, aged 40¾ years; Oct. 14, Mrs. Mary E. Savary; Oct. 15, Mrs. Margaret McCarthy, aged 50 years.
In Bath, Oct. 4, Daniel O. Blaisdell, aged 47½ years; Oct. 9, Mrs. Eliza A. Morse, aged 75 years; Oct. 11, Frankie N. Harrington, aged 5½ years.
In Belfast, Oct. 6, Mrs. Mary E. Otis, aged 44 years; Oct. 8, Mrs. Katherine Preston.
In Boothbay, Oct. 1, Mrs. Sarah F. Fickett, aged 80 years.
In Boston, Oct. 6, Mrs. Lucy F. Rich of Standish, aged 58¾ years; Jesse Saunders, formerly of Farmington, aged 47 years.
In Bremen, Oct. 10, Abbie E. Genthner, aged 22½ years.
In Bridgton, Oct. 10, James Flood, aged 82½ years.
In Bristol, Oct. 8, Wm. Tilton, aged 71½ years.
In Cape Elizabeth, Oct. 10, Mrs. Eunice C. Libby, aged 45¾ years.
In China, Sept. 30, Mrs. Mary A. Tobey, aged 31½ years.
In Cardigan Bridge, P. E. I., Sept. 24, Mrs. Annie Steele, aged 36 years.
In Corinth, Oct. 4, Mrs. Almira D. Deering, aged 73 years.
In Cumberland, Oct. 3, W. H. P. Files, aged 48¾ years.
In Sanford, Oct. 8, Ansel P. Russell, aged 9½ years.
In Sebago, Oct. 6, Mrs. Mary A. Smith, aged 51¼ years.
In South Lewiston, Oct. 4, Mrs. Charlotte H. Blethen, aged 57¼ years.
In South Solon, Oct. 3, Mary H. Baker, aged 43 years.
In South Thomaston, Oct. 7, Thos. Leonard, aged 3 months.
In Standish, Oct. 9, Rev. H. J. Bradbury of Portland, aged 98½ years.
In Sedgwick, Sept. 28, Capt. Melatiah J. Stinson, aged 39 years.
In Sherman, Sept. 24, John O. Steels, aged 8 months.
In St. Eleanor's, P. E. I., Sept. 21, Mrs. Thos. Gay, aged 87 years.
In St. George, Oct. 3, James Rivers, Jr., aged 51¼ years; Oct. 11, Lovey A. Pease, aged 71½ years.
In South Molunkus, Oct. 7, Alexis M. Randall, aged 50 years.
In Thomaston, Oct. 1, James S. Young, aged 7 months; Sept. 29, Mrs. Lucy H. Counce, aged 79 years; Oct. 14, Harriet S. Mann, formerly of Castine, aged 83 years.
In Turner, Sept. 11, Mrs. M. Addie Briggs, aged 26¼ years; Sept. 30, Charlie W. Bird, aged 22½ years.
In Upper Saco, Oct. 10, Jennie S. Merrill, aged 19¾ years.
In Vernon River, P. E. I., Chas. H. Richards, aged 74 years.
In Vienna, Austria, Oct. 4, Mrs. Harriet P. Morison, formerly of Bangor, aged 55 years.
In Vinalhaven, Sept. 29, Mrs. Susan Smith. aged 77½ years.
In Watertown, Mass., Sept. 30, Calvin Bigelow, aged 7½ years; Oct. 3, Augustus Lane, aged 9½ years; Oct. 6, Kate Mabel, aged 11¾ years—only children of Calvin A. Hoar, formerly of Waterville.
In Waldoboro, Sept. 24, Chas. Seiders, aged 66½ years; Oct. 5, Mrs. Betsey Hatch, aged 79 years; Oct. 7, Wm. French, aged 59 years; Oct. 8, Mrs. Sally Studley, aged 81½ years.
In Waterville, Oct. 6, Campbell Crane, aged 13 months; Oct. 11, Mrs. Hannah Stackpole, aged 76¾ years.
In Weld, Oct. 5, Capt. Benj. Swett, aged 66½ years.
In West Baldwin, Oct. 11, Frank E. Dow, aged 9 years.
In West Farmington, Mrs. Eliza A. Bradford, aged 66¾ years.
In Westport, Sept. 30, Thomasine Perkins, aged 47½ years.
In Winslow, Oct. 11, Mary H. Dinsmore, aged 33 years.
In Worcester, Mass., Sept. 30, Capt. Jos. T. Stockbridge, formerly of Auburn, aged 52¾ years.

PURE BLOOD IS THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY OF HEALTH.

THE marvellous results of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA upon all humors and low conditions of the blood (as even by the cures effected) it the best BLOOD MEDICINE. Such has been the success of this article at home that nearly every family in whole neighborhoods have been taking it at the same time. It eradicates scrofula, vitalizes and enriches the blood, thereby restoring and renovating the whole system. Hood's SARSAPARILLA purifies the blood. Hood's SARSAPARILLA cures dyspepsia. Hood's SARSAPARILLA cures biliousness. A peculiar point in Hood's SARSAPARILLA is that it builds up and strengthens the system, while it eradicates disease, and as nature's great assistant proves itself invaluable as a protection from diseases that originate in changes of the seasons, of climate and of life.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

SCROFULA.

135 HOWARD STREET, LOWELL, MASS., Jan. 6, 1880.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & Co.: Gentlemen—I have used HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA in my family for scrofulous humor with wonderful success, and am happy to tell you that it is the best medicine we ever used. I do sincerely advise any one who is troubled with scrofula to give this valuable remedy a trial, and assure them they will not be disappointed. Very truly yours,
(Coburn Shuttle Co.) C. C. PICKERING.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA is sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. HENION

Hereby announces that he will be at the

Penobscot Exchange Hotel, Bangor,
Every Thursday, Friday and Saturday, till further notice; at the
Exchange Hotel, Dexter, Me.,
Every Monday, (one day only) Commencing Oct. 25, and at the
Blethen House, Dover, Me.,
Every Tuesday and Wednesday, commencing Oct. 26 and 27.

Dr. H. solicits cases that have successfully baffled all others.
"His record of the past is guarantee of the future."
Consultation Free. 48

Notice to Voters.

STATE OF MAINE.

KENNEBEC, SS:

To the inhabitants of the City of Augusta, qualified according to the Constitution and laws of this state.

You are hereby notified and warned to assemble at your respective Ward Rooms in said city, on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, A. D. 1880, (it being the second day of said month) at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to give in your votes for seven Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

The polls will close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Board of Aldermen will be in open session in the Aldermen's room, in Granite Hall building, in said city, on Friday, Saturday and Monday next, preceding said day of election, from 9 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon and from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days for the purpose of correcting the list of voters and for receiving evidence of the qualification of voters whose names are not on said lists.

Dated at Augusta, Me., this 19th day of Oct. A. D. 1880.

2148 H. F. BLANCHARD, City Clerk.

Messenger's Notice.

Office of the Sheriff of Kennebec County.

State of Maine, Kennebec ss., Oct. 14, A. D. 1880.

This is to give notice, that on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1880, a warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said county of Kenebec against the estate of Sarah P. Wyman and Silas W. Wyman copartners under the firm name of J. P. Wyman & Son, of Augusta, in said County, adjudged to be Insolvent Debtors, on petition of said Debtors, which petition was filed on the 13th day of October A. D. 1880, to which last named date interest on claims is to be computed; That the payment of any debts to or by said Debtors and the delivery and transfer of any property by belonging to said Debtors, to them or for their use, and the delivery and transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the Creditors of said Debtors, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at the Probate Court Room in said Augusta, in said county, on the twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1880, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written.

WM. H. LIBBY,
Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said county of Kenebec. 2148

ERI WILLS,

AUCTIONEER.

Having been duly licensed as Auctioneer, am prepared to receive and sell at private or public sale all kinds of wares, merchandise, household goods, furniture, real estate, horses, carriages, harnesses, live stock, and all kinds of personal property.

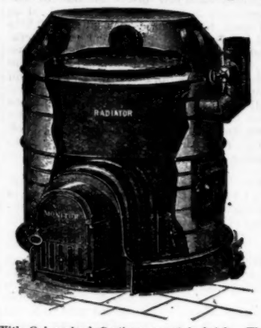
All demands for my services far and near, will receive prompt attention, and my whole interest shall be devoted to my profession. Terms liberal. Address,

Eri Wills, Augusta. 48tf

BERRY Crates & Baskets. Best—Cheapest made. Free Circular. N. D. BATTERSON, Buffalo, N. Y. 1y43

Monitor Wood Furnace!

For Warming Stores, Dwellings, Churches & Public Buildings.



With Galvernized Castings or set in brick. The most powerful wood Furnance ever sold. No. 28 for 3 foot wood; No. 50 for 4 foot wood. The following is a partial list of those using this Furnace, to whom we refer:

Con'l Church,	Albany
Chas. B. Wellington,	Albion
O. H. Mason,	Bethel
S. D. Philbrook,	"
Ceylon Rowe,	"
A. S. Bean,	"
J. H. Lovejoy,	"
H. C. Andrews,	"
Baptist Church,	Boothbay
E. G Desisle,	Bar Harbor
Gardiner Sherman, jr.,	Bar Harbor
Charleston Acad'y,	Charleston
Warren Ward,	Canton
W. C. Spaulding, Caribou	
New Cong'l Church,	Dexter
Hiram Holt, Farmington	
F. J. Austin,	"
Jos. P. Thwing,	"
B. F. Morrill & Co.,	"
School Dist. No. 1,	"
Lorenzo Dow, Fairfield	
Allen & Totman,	"
I. H. Page,	Fort Kent
D. T. Sanders, Greenville	
Eben Wheelden,	Hampden
Chas. P. Tenney,	Houlton
Eben Woodbury,	"
B. L. Staples,	"
Albert A. Burleigh,	"
S. A. Gray	"
Freewill Baptist Ch.,	La Grange
T. Heald, Lincoln Centre	
Howe & Higbee, Monson	
Asa Smith,	Mattawamkeag
Chas. H. Sawyer,	Pittsfield
B. F. Rollins,	Plymouth
Aroostook Starch Co.,	Presque Isle
C. F. A. Johnson,	"
J. C. Marble,	Paris
Cong'l Church,	S. Paris
R. M. Roberts,	Stockton
John A. Colby,	Skowhegan
John Vosmus,	"
Grangers' Hall,	Vassalboro
Joseph White	"
Thomas Williams,	"
James Pierce,	"
Thaxter Shaw,	"
Baptist Church,	Vanceboro
Town Hall,	Whitfield
Colby University,	Waterville
Cong'l Church,	"
H. R. Butterfield,	"
M.H. Holmes, M.D.	"
G. H. Matthews,	"
G. A. Phillips,	"
Town Hills,	Island Pond, Vt
C. W. Pierce,	"
H. Chamberlain,	Newport, Vt

Manufactured By

WOOD, BISHOP & CO., Bangor, Maine. 3t48

FOR $5. TWENTY-ONE NUMBERS of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

The magnificently illustrated November number of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, the Decennial Issue, appears in new cover, and contains the first chapters of Peter the Great as Ruler and Reformer, by Eugene Schuyler, the beginning of a capital serial novel, articles on Gladstone (with full-page portrait,) Elihu Vedder, Millet, Artemus Ward and Walt Witham, with many other papers of unusual interest, among the first published explanation of

HELLER'S FAMOUS SECOND-SIGHT TRICK.

This November number begins the twenty-first volume. The increasing popularity of the magazine is strongly evidenced by recent sales. A year ago the monthly circulation was about 90,000 copies; during the past nine months it has averaged 115,000, while the first edition of the November issue is 125,000. Price 35 cents; $4.00 a year.

The following special offers are made with new subscriptions (numbers and volumes supplied, postpaid, by the publishers and all dealers):

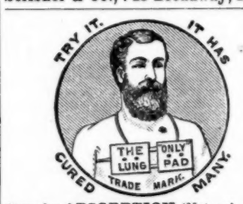
(1.) **Twenty-one Numbers of Scribner's for $5.00.**

For $5.00, a year's subscription, beginning with November, and nine recent numbers, Feb. to Oct., 1880, including Part I. of **Peter the Great,** Mrs. Burnett's **Louisiana,** etc. (Regular price, $7.00.)

(2.) **Two Bound Vols. and a Subscription for $7.50.**

For $7.50, a year's subscription and two richly bound volumes, XIX. and XX., containing the above numbers, and all of Cable's brilliant novel. **The Grandissimes.** (Regular price, $10.00.)

Scribner & Co., 743 Broadway, N. Y.



Cures by ABSORPTION (Nature's way)

ALL LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES.

IT DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healing medicines.

IT DRAWS FROM the diseased parts the poisons that cause death.

Thousands Testify to Its Virtues.

You Can Be Relieved and Cured.

Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and RADICLLY EFFECTUAL Remedy.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of Price, $2.00, by

Send for Testimonials and our book, "Three Million a year," Sent free. The "Only" Lung Pad Co. WILLIAMS BLOCK, 2648‡ DETROIT, Mich.

The Mild Power Cures!

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS

proved from ample experience an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable, they are the only medicines adapted to popular use.

List Principal Nos.	Cures.	Price.
1.	Fevers, congestion, inflammations,	25c
2.	Worms, worm fever, worm colic,	25c
3.	Crying colic, or teething of infants,	25c
4.	Diarrhœa of children or adults,	25c
5.	Dysentery, griping, bilious colic,	25c
6.	Cholera morbus, vomiting,	25c
7.	Coughs, cold, bronchitis,	25c
8.	Neuralgia, toothache, faceache,	25c
9.	Headaches, sick headaches, vertigo,	25c
10.	Dyspepsia, bilious stomach,	25c
11.	Suppressed or painful periods,	25c
12.	Whites, too profuse periods,	25c
13.	Croup, cough, difficult breathing,	25c
14.	Salt rheum, erysipelas, eruptions,	25c
15.	Rheumatism, rheumatic pains,	50c
16.	Fever and ague, chill, fever, agues,	50c
17.	Piles, blind or bleeding,	50c
18.	Catarrh, acute or chronic; influenza,	50c
19.	Whooping cough, violent coughs,	50c
24.	General debility, physical weakness,	50c
27.	Kidney disease,	50c
28.	Nervous debility,	$1
30.	Urinary weakness, wetting the bed,	50c
32.	Disease of the heart, palpitation,	$1

For sale by all Druggists, or sent by the case or single vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address Humphrey's Homœopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y. Dr. Humphrey's book on Disease and its cures (144p) also illustrated catalogue, sent free. Humphrey's Homœopathic Medicine Co., 3m48 109 Fulton St., New York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

A farm situated at South Union, Knox county, Maine, on the eastern shore of Seven Tree Pond, on the road leading from Union Common to Factory Village in Warren. Said farm contains about 100 acres mowing, pasture and wood land; cuts from 40 to 50 tons of hay; can be made to cut much more. The pasturing is superior grazing land, valuable for dairying and stock raising, and a never failing stream of water runs through it. The farm buildings are commodious and in good repair; a good well of water at house and barn. There are on this farm 4 acres of orchards producing from 500 to 1000 bushels of apples, choice marketable fruit; will in time produce much more, as most of the trees are young and growing. Situated in a good neighborhood; school and church privileges convenient. Good markets near; 4 miles to Warren Village, 9 miles to Thomaston, 12 miles to Rockland, (best market in the State) 5 miles to railroad (depot in Warren.

It will be sold at a reasonable price, and part of purchase money may remain on mortgage. The reason for wanting to sell is old age and infirmities of the present owner, who has lived on this farm over 70 years. Will be sold with the farm or separately, good set of farming tools, the live stock, and a wood lot one-half mile from the farm; also 40 tons of hay at barn. THURSTON WHITING. Sept. 23, 1880. 3t48

A Certain Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

CLARKE'S RHEUMATIC

The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

Poetry.

The Dreams of Youth.

I built me a vessel long years ago,
And I fitted it out like the galleys of old;
Its sails were as white as the fresh-fallen snow,
And its bows were resplendent with crimson and gold.
Its bulwarks were firm, and its masts strong and tall,
And a gay-colored pennon on high was spread;
The beauty of Youth lent a charm to it all,
And an image of Hope was its proud figure-head.

I launched it one morn in the spring of the year,
When the breezes were low, and the sunbeams were bright,
And I, in the pride of my youth, had no fear
Of the strength of the waves, or the gloom of the night.
So I dreamed of the riches my galley would bring
From the lands where no bark had been ever before;
But the summer passed by, and spring wore round to spring,
And my vessel returned not, alas, to the shore!

At length one dark autumn it came back to me,
Buts its masts were all broken, its bows were bare;
Its bulwarks were covered with growth of the sea,
And the figure of Hope was no longer there.
While it brought me for freight but the drift of the wave,
The sea-foam and weeds that had laid in it long,
And I mournfully sighed as I gazed on the grave
Of the dreams that were bright when Life's heart-beat was strong.

Our Story Teller.

Seeing Himself as Others Saw Him.

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourscls as others see us!"

"I really wish, Dora, you could have coffee fit to drink once a week," said Edward Taylor to his wife. "Why not try my method,—pour in cold water and let it just come to a boil?"

"I did this morning," answered Mrs. Taylor, pleasantly, "and this is the result. I knew you would find fault with it."

"Dora, any one would thing, to hear you speak, that I was in the habit of finding fault. Thank heaven, that isn't one of my failings. I never find fault. I make a suggestion now and then. But,"—and he tasted his coffee again—"this is certainly better than we usually have. The flavor is excellent, but mild."

"Very mild," said his wife.

"Are these fritters, or are they lead?" asked Mr. Taylor shortly after.

"They are fritters, Edward, and excellent ones, too," said his sister, Mrs. Fred Hastings, pitying his wife's mortification.

"I am glad if you can eat them," said Mr. Taylor. "Here, Fred, try a hot one; perhaps it will be a trifle better," passing the plate to his sister's husband, who was also Dora's brother. The two friends had exchanged sisters when they were married five years before.

"Now please excuse me; I have important business down town that takes me away earlier than usual." He put on his hat and gloves and—pulled off a button.

"Dora, why can't you sew on a button so it will stay?"

"Those gloves are the ones you bought yesterday, Edward," replied Mrs. Taylor.

"The more reason why you should have looked at them. Sale work isn't intended to be permanent. But no matter, I can do very well without buttons," said he with an injured air.

"Leave them at home and take your others, do," urged his wife; "I will sew on the buttons so that you can have them this afternon. Stay, I will do so now. It will take but a minute."

"I am in a hurry, as I told you; and I should not have bought new gloves at all if my old ones had been fit to wear. But a matter of one missing button is nothing for me." Mr. Taylor's tone implied that nothing less than half a dozen could disturb his equanimity.

"Dora, exclaimed Mrs. Hastings after he was gone, "does Edward always find as much fault as he has this morning?"

"Not always," replied Dora. She omitted to say that he often did much more. "Edward doesn't mean half he says. It is a habit, and one he doesn't know he has at all."

"I can plainly see that he thinks himself a martyr. What an abominable combination!" said his outspoken sister. "One might take him to be an idiot, but I know he isn't, and he is kind-hearted and loves you dearly."

"Yes, Kate," spoke up Fred. "Ned is a good fellow, and would be the first to condemn in others what he does himself."

"Oh," said his wife, eagerly, "I have an idea."

"Keep it, my dear, till you get another to go with it," said Fred, teazingly. But Kate did not notice the interruption.

"Dora, let us show Edward up to himself as he is, using Fred for a mirror, you know."

"How? I don't think I understand exactly," replied Dora.

"Why, let Fred find fault with me just as Edward does with you, and then he can see how he likes it. Of course, he must not suspect that it isn't Fred's real manner. He won't for you know it is five years since we have met, and we only came last night. Fred is capital at theatricals, and I will do my best to be as meek as you are." And bright talkative little Mrs. Hastings kissed her sister-in-law, while a sympathetic tear stood in her eye.

"I will agree to it, if Dora does not object, said Fred, for he was fully as indignant as his wife at Dora's treatment.

Dora was as straightforward and conscientious as she was gentle; however, Kate overruled her objections, and so the matter stood, when Mr. Taylor returned in the evening. He was unusually pleasant, and disagreeably surprised at Fred's fault-finding manner. Seemingly Kate could do nothing without being called to account by her husband.

"Kate," as his wife took up a book they were both reading, "will you or will you not leave that book-mark where I placed it?"

"Why, I havn't touched it," said she, "it is [at the ninth chapter. Isn't that the place?"

"How do I know? If I did, should I be apt to need a book-mark?"

"He ought to be sufficiently interested not to need one, had he not, Kate?" said Mr. Taylor, pleasantly.

"Yes—but Fred—" and she stopped and looked away.

"But Fred—what?" asked her husband, gloomily. "If you have any fault to find with me, don't hesitate, I beg."

"Well, I was only going to say that you seemed to like to find fault," said Kate.

"No, thank heaven: that isn't one of my failings, I only make a suggestion now and then. But what were you saying, Ned, when Kate interrupted us?"

"I've forgotten. But suppose we have some music. Do you remember how fond we used to be of singing 'Annie Laurie we four?"

"Yes, indeed," said Kate. "Let us sing it to-night."

"Where is the music, Dora?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"I'm sure I don't know, I havn't seen it in a long time."

"I do wish, Dora, you had your senses about you little oftener. My mother used to say that she could go in the darkest night and find any article in the house. But perhaps we can sing it from memory."

"But for bonnie Annie Laurie,
I would lay me down and die,"

hummed Mr. Taylor in his melodious tenor.

"How much easier it is for a man to die for woman—in song—than it is to live for her and make her want to live too," said Kate.

"Poor sis,"—thought Mr. Taylor, looking kindly at her—"no wonder she feels the difference. Will you play the accompaniment, Kate?"

She replied by seating herself at the piano and playing a beautiful prelude. "You are playing horribly out of tune, Kate," said Fred, complainingly. "You know my ear is perfect and you will persist in spoiling the harmony."

"I didn't know."

"No, that's it, if you did you might possibly get to be in time a tolerable player. But play on, since Ned asked you. I can endure a good deal."

Kate continued.

"Horrible," exclaimed Fred.

"Odd chords, you know," exclaimed Mr. Taylor.

"Yes, the oddest ones I ever heard," said Fred, sarcastically.

Mr. Taylor said no more, but only thought his brother-in-law's conduct detestable. But the others knew that it was almost an exact repetition of Mr. Taylor's the evening previous when Dora instead of Kate played the piano.

After their guests had retired, Mr. Taylor said to his wife,

"I pity poor Kate."

"Why?" asked his wife unconcernedly as she begun putting her hair in crimps.

"Why?" he echoed. "Can't you see that Fred is a perfect bear? But of course you can't; you never see anything." But his wife did not reply, and he said presently, "how long will you stand at that glass, frizzing your hair that looks a great deal better plain?"

"I thought you liked it better crimped; you said so last week."

"You are the most exasperating woman, throwing a man's speeches back at him in that way. I may have said so last week, but now I think you look better with your hair plain. You are just like Fred. You want to find fault all the time and then make it appear that I am to blame."

"Very well," said his wife briefly; and she turned down the gas that he might not see her tears.

The four sat down the next morning at an excellent repast, but Mr. Taylor said as he cut his steak. "I wasn't aware before, Dora, that you considered sole-leather a fit substitute for beef."

"It is not very good, I know, Edward, but it was too late to exchange it when I found it was not the sirloin I ordered."

Fred elevated his eyebrows expressively. "Ned, if you call this tough, you should see the steak Kate treats me to, Sole leather! why, sole-leather is tender by comparison. Ours is more like rubber. I assure you this is choice eating to me, accustomed to so much worse."

Kate bit her lip and her face flushed in the effort to avoid laughing at Fred's extravagance and her brother's surprised look. Finally she burst into a hearty laugh; "you can see how little she cares for my comfort," said Fred.

"Hysterics!" thought her brother, no wonder." He ingeniously changed the conversation to more agreeable topics, but his manner to Fred was a trifle cold and constrained.

Thus matters continued for two or three days. Whenever Mr. Taylor "made a suggestion," as he delicately expressed it, Fred capped it by finding fault with Kate, until without thinking himself in the least to blame, yet out of pity for his sister, he began to be more prudent of "suggestions." Fred, however, found plenty of margin for complaint. "Kate," said he, coming from his room where he had been tumbling over the contents of his valise, "I have a dozen shirts here and not a single button on the whole dozen."

"Very true," said his wife, "you asked me to remove them, fancying studs would be better."

"Where are the studs, then?"

"Why, I don't know, I am sure."

"No, you never know where anything is. My mother used to say she could find any article she wanted in the darkest night. Would it be asking too much of you, Mrs. Hastings, to offer a suggestion?"

"I should suggest," said Mr. Taylor, sarcastically, "that they are in the one you have on."

"O thank you, Ned, so they are. You see I have to look out for myself entirely. Kate is so indifferent. As for the buttons, I did ask her to remove them for they might as well all be off as only half. I never mind one missing button."

"Don't you think, Fred," asked Mr. Taylar as they walked down the street together, "that you are a little hard upon Kate?"

"Hard upon Kate?" echoed Fred. What can you mean?"

"Finding so much fault with her."

"Why, I never find fault, I only offer a suggestion now and then."

"Forcible ones, Fred, or so they seem to me. Kate never used to be so careless and indifferent as you now seem to consider her."

"You don't know her as well as I do," said Fred shortly.

Mr. Taylor flashed with anger.

"Well, it is not creditable either to your heart or manners to speak of your wife and my sister in that manner."

"Hump!" muttered Fred.

"Kate is very sensitive."

"Exactly," said Fred drily.

"And she is so good a sister I am sure she cannot be other than a good wife. That you cannot appreciate her does not alter the facts," said Mr. Taylor incensed still more by Fred's indifferent manner."

At this point, however, it changed.

"Ned, you are right, Kate is all and more than you say of her, and I appreciate her fully. I would not wound her feelings for the world."

"Then I must say you show your affection for her in a peculiar way," said Mr. Taylor, drily, "that's all."

"Do you appreciate your wife?"

"I hope so," said Mr. Taylor, surprised at the question.

"Is she a good wife?"

"Certainly she is. When I married her five years ago," said Mr. Taylor, "she was the one woman in all the world for me, and I have never changed my opining regarding her.

"Sensitive?" asked Fred again, briefly.

"Yes, rather. Why?"

"Only this. I have been trying lately to show my appreciation and love for Kate in the same manner that you show yours for Dora."

"I don't understand you," said Mr. Taylor, stiffly.

"Nor I you," retorted Fred. "You say you have a good wife and that you love her as well as you did five years ago; yet you find fault with her; so much that Kate noticed it and suggested that I imitate your manners and let you see how you admire it."

"You don't mean to say."

"I do mean to say that I have copied your manner faithfully and as much as possible literally."

Mr. Taylor walked hastily forward some distance in advance of his friend. He was mortified and angry, but just enough to own after due reflection that Fred's words were true and justifiable. He had taken Fred to task for what was but a copy of his own manner. It will seem strange, but Mr. Taylor had never considered himself a fault-finder. True it is that "men are more apt to use spectacles to behold other men's faults, than looking-glasses to behold their own." At last he waited and Fred caught up with him.

"Is this true?" he asked.

"Yes, my dear fellow," said Fred, "you found fault with Dora almost constantly from the very evening of our arrival."

"I believe you are right," said Edward frankly; "I have, but I never intended it. It is a miserable habit I have got into."

They reached the office just then, and no more was said until they returned home in the evening. Dora met them at the door, with her hair combed smoothly back, a fashion he detested and one that was very unbecoming to her."

"Dora, why will you—not wear your hair always that way, it is so becoming?" said Edward, recollecting himself just in time not to find fault, but violating truth so manifestly that a general laugh followed.

Edward did not promise his wife that he would mend his ways, but he did himself; nor did he from "that time forward" do altogether different. Old habits have too strong hold to be loosened at once. His lapse into fault finding had been gradual; his reform was also gradual. But in five years more when Fred and Kate visited them a second time he had become as remarkable for being easy to please as he once was difficult, and Dora looked far happier, as might be supposed.

Early Autumn in the Country.

Nearly every one comes from the country when they ought to be going to it. On the farm in summer you see the heat rising from the hillsides and dusty roads, and nature, parched and dry, is in her working clothes and mood, but in the late September days you see the glory of the year. You who have only beheld the surburban show of autumn leaves, can form little idea of the magnificent display of color that will greet your eye on every side if you are in the country in early autumn. The maples and oaks, the sumachs and elms are aflame, the roadsides and fields are filled with brilliant hues, till you learn to imagine that a golden sunset has dyed the earth with a later splendor, "and over all is spread the glory of a dream." The sweet beauty of such days you will never forget, the rest and peace they bring to mind and body after the year of care and toil. And as you lie on the grass lazily looking at the distant mountains bathed in the misty light peculiar to the autumn time, in a silence unbroken save by the rustling leaves, the falling apples, or the cheery voice of the good farmer as he comes homes with heavy loads of squashes and pumpkins, you say, "Well, this is life. These poor city fellows, uncertain whether to wear a seersucker or an overcoat, in their striving to dodge the east wind and sun, these tramps over the heated pavements, how I pity them." And then as the never neglected summons of the supper bell is heard, you rally with a promptness that applied to monthly payments would surprise your creditors. And such a feast. Creamy biscuit and honey, baked sweet apples and cream, doesn't it make your mouth water to think of it while you are sitting at your city table? The early evening is chill and sharp, but it gives you an added pleasure to draw around the farmer's cheerful fireplace. Can't you see the picture, oh, country boy, settled now in your fine house with all the modern conveniences? Grandma is in one corner with her knitting, the kitten playing with her ball of yarn, the farmer buried in his paper, the mother cutting apples for drying, the two boys busy with their knives, whittling away at some Spanish castle? And then the husking-bees—not yet obsolete, thank heaven—with their social joys and uproarious fun. How little they seem like the close of "melancholy days." But our space will not permit us even to hint at all the pleasures of autumn in the country. Try the experiment, friend, whose vacation is limited. Remain in town where you can have the comforts of home and an occasional sea breeze, in the heated term, and then off to the mountains in the glorious autumn days.—*Golden Rule.*

☞ Worth one hundred scents on the dollar—A good nose.

Self-Control in Society.

Good breeding gives us certain definite rules, and while these are observed, society is possible, else it disintegrates. But we may, without losing self-respect, exercise a vast self-control, and not show that we distrust people, nor that we vastly like them; we need not wear our hearts on our sleeves for daws to peck at. Members of the same family should never quarrel in public. This is often done by two sisters of uncertain tempers, and the crowd laughs. The French have a proverb about this, perhaps too well known to be quoted. Never show that you feel a slight. This is worldly wise as well as Christian, for no one but a mean person will put a slight on another, and a person always profoundly respects the person who is unconscious of his feeble spite. Never resent publicly a lack of courtsey; it is in the worst taste. What you do privately about dropping such an acquaintance must be left to your self.

To a person of noble mind the contests of society must ever seem poor and furious as they think of these narrow enmities and low political manœuvres, but we know that they exist and that we must meet them. Temper, detraction and small spite are as vulgar on a Turkey carpet and in a palace as they could be in a tenement house; nay, worse, for the educated contestants know better. But that they exist we know as well as we know that the diphtheria rages. We must only reflect philosophically that it takes all soarts of people to make a world; and there are good people, rank and file; that there are also pirates who will board the best ships, and traitors in every army and that we must be ready for them all; and that if we live in a crowd we must propitiate that crowd. Never show a factious or peremptory irritability in small things. Be patient if a friend keeps you waiting. Bear, as long as you can, heat or a draught, rather than make others uncomfortable. Do not be fussy about your supposed rights: yield a disputed point of precedence.

All society has to be made up of these concessions; they are your unnumbered friends in the long run. We are not always wrong when we quarrel; but if we meet our deadliest foe at a friend's house we are bound to treat him with perfect civility. That is neutral ground. Never, by word or look, disturb your hostess; this is an occasional duplicity which is ordered by the laws of society. And, in all honesty, cultivate a graceful salutation, not too familiar in a crowd. Do not kiss your friend in a crowd; be grave and decorous always. Burke said that manners were more important than laws. "Manners are what vex or soothe, comfort or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine us by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation, like the air we breathe." A salutation may have a great deal of meaning in it. It may say, "I respect you, and I wish you well." It may say, "I love you." It may say, "I hate you." In a crowd it should simply say the first.

The bow of a young lady should be maidenly, quiet, not too demonstrative; yet not too cold or forbidding. The salutation of a man to a woman cannot be to respectful. It is to be feared that "old-fashioned courtesy" has no place in our fashionable society. There is either coldness or too great familiarity. The manners of young men are apt to be too careless. They emulate the manners of men of the age too much, not remembering they should carry in their gentle ways the good-manners of all ages. She should remember that when a woman's salutation ceases to be delicate, elegant and finished she steps down from her throne and throws away her scepter. There is no salutation, however, more displeasing than that of a too effierescent and flattering subserviency. "He bows too low," should never be said. Avoid being a snob, in private as in a crowd.

His Faith in Patent Medicine.

The man who stands on a dry goods box on the Campus Martius and tells the public that the medicine in the little bottles for him is a sure cure for this or that complaint, finds about two believers out of every hundred who pass. If he only finds one his expectations are answered, and he makes a good thing of it. He began his talk yesterday with an audience of one. It was a fat, flashy young man of 25, with a double chin and a red neck-tie, and "faith" was written across his face in letters broad and plain.

"Gentlemen," began the vender, as he looked the young man in the face, "do you have a feeling of nashua at your stomachs? If so, one of these ten-cent bottles of my pannersea will instantly relieve and cure."

"Just what I want," replied the young man, and he laid down 10 cents and took a bottle.

"Gentlemen," continued the vender, "do you have backache and chills? If so, I warrant this pannersea to cure you at two doses. It has been tried by kings and emperors, and it has given univer——"

"Been looking for just this cure," interrupted the young man, and he paid for a second bottle and fell back into his old track.

"Gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to assert that this medicine was originally invented as a cure for headache," softly remarked the seller. "When I say it will cure the worst case of headache ever known in from three to five minutes I solemnly mean what I say. It has been tried in ten thousand cases."

"Might as well knock my headache while I'm about it," said the young man to himself, and he laid down a quarter and received his correct change for another bottle.

"Ah, gentlemen! It does me good to see that you appreciate my remedy," said the vender as he moved the bottles around. "Are any of you troubled with liver complaint or dyspepsia? If so, try my pannersea. It has relieved and cured millions of suffering human beings."

The young man was still the only audience. Faith brightened on his face, and he laid down ten cents with the remark:—

"My old liver is always kicking up trouble, and I guess I'll cure her!"

"My fellow citizens," remarked the seller as he mopped his face, "are you troubled with toothache, cutaneous diseases, palpitation of the heart, loss of sleep or ingrowing toe-nails?"

"We are!" solemnly replied the young man, as he invested in another bottle.

"Americans—freeman—are you subject to coughs, hoarseness, bronchitis, quinsy, consumption, nightmare, loss of memory, whooping-cough, or falling out of the hair?"

"Hanged if we ain't!" whispered the young fellow with the double chin, and he pocketed his six bottle and waited for further oratory. His remarkable faith staggered the dealer, who finally said:

"I guess you have enough for this time. Take according to directions and you will soon feel the beneficial effects."

"Yes, I will—thank you ever so much—yes—," stammered the young man. "This ere remedy isn't good for fits, is it?"

"Well, well," slowly answered the vender—"that is, it is not a regular cure for fits."

"Then I guess I'll take what I've got and get cured of all those things you mentioned and then go for the fits alone and give 'em thunder and blazes, wouldn't you?"

"I guess so."

"Yes, that's the way. If you bring out anything for fits I want you to save me a gallon. I've been under the weather just as long as I can stand it. Good-bye."—*Detroit Free Press.*

To Young Men.

When a young man sneers at the backwoods town in which he was born, and its old-fashioned ways, he has lost the best part of his manhood. When a young man away from home can not find time, at least once a week, to write to his mother, he is cutting loose from the strongest tie that can hold him in the hour of temptation. When a young man goes from the country to the city, he should carry his home with him, in following its teaching, in selecting only such companions as he would invite into his mother's parlor, in spending his Sundays and spare hours in such a way as he would be willing for the folks at home to know how they are spent. How much larger would life be if men would start aright and never let go the one, purpose of making all they can of themselves in this world! A great many hopeful young men reach middle life before they come to realize what life means. The most of men who fail in any undertaking blame the weather, the system of the trade, the rascality of other men; anything but their own stupidity and prodigality. It is a good sign when a man who by waste or neglect loses his position or his business, is willing to go down to the root of the matter, and throw the blame on himself, where it belongs. There are so many men of large promise, who give hope of being truly great, then go out in darkness, it throws a shade of sadness over human life. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? by taking heed thereto, according to thy word."

☞ Talleyrand was asked by a lady famous for her beauty and stupidity how she should rid herself of some of her troublesome admirers, and replied, "You have only to open your mouth, madam."

A Good Example.

"I suppose that you won't go to the Sabbath school to-day, Lucy?" said a mother one stormy Sabbath morning, settling herself to read.

"Please let me go to-day, mamma; I want to go because it rains."

"Why, Lucy, that is my excuse for staying at home. How can you make it a reason for going?"

"Our teacher always goes, mamma, in all weather, although she lives so far away. She told the class that one Sabbath, when she went through the storm, and did not find even one scholar, she was so discouraged that she could not help crying. She asked us, too, if we did not go to our day schools in the rainy weather; and she said, while we must obey our parents, if we ask them pleasantly to let us go they would likely be willing. Mamma, will you please let me go to-day?"

"Well, I am willing, my dear, if you wear your school suit. Go and get ready."

But the mother no longer took any interest in her book, but said to her husband (a lawyer), who came in from the library: "Lucy is going to Sabbath-school to-day because in rains, so that her teacher may be encouraged by the presence of at least one pupil. Suppose we go to chapel for the same reason, if not for a better."

"Agreed. I never could plead a cause to an empty court-room, and ministers must find it hard work to preach to empty pews."

Young Folks' Column.

Baby's Fib.

Baby, waking in the dark,
Heard one night a big dog bark.

"Let her cweep," she softly said,
"In you bed, for she is faid."

Nestled close to mamma dear,
Baby sleeps, and knows no fear.

Rosy morning lights the skies
And opens darling baby's eyes,

Just as bright as any skies
Are our darling's starry eyes;

Just as fair as any day
Are the curls that round them play.

Now when next night she waking, thought
How nice to leave her lonely cot,

And creep into her mamma's bed—
Oh, shall I tell you what she said?

What a little baby's fib
Trundled off her tongue, so glib?

But the truth it must be told—
And baby's only two years old,

And the night was dark and long—
And she didn't know 'twas wrong—

So this is what the darling said,
Lying in her little bed;

Though no voice of dog was heard,
Though no sound the night air stirred,

Came a whisper in the dark:
"Mamma, she fink she hear dog bark."

Who could withstand the childish plea?
I'm certain neither you nor me.

In mamma's bed, all in the dark,
She creeps, "cos she fink she hear dog bark."

Frisco's Birthday Party.

Frisco is a beautiful setter puppy, with silky black hair, and great brown eyes that can look fierce or loving according to his mood at the time.

Did you ever hear of a dog having a party?

I never did before, but as I was present at this one, you may rely on every word I say as absolute truth.

We may differ in regard to whether the dog really considered what he was doing, and planned the celebration for his birthday; or whether it all happened without his having a voice in the matter at all, but that he had a party is a fact, as you will see for yourselves.

Just a week ago to-day he was one year old, and the only present I could think of was an extra number of fine bones; for when he was six months old I had given him a pretty collar with a little silver plate on it bearing his name, and dogs do not care for other ornaments, you know.

Bracelets and ear-rings would be rather out of place on a dog; don't you think so?

Frisco wears a little knot of cardinal red ribbon on his collar, but that is all; so as I said before, a feast was all I could think of, to make the day different from other days.

I therefore boiled several beef-bones, and having made a salad for ourselves from two plump chickens, I had a plateful of delicate bones, such as he dotes upon, beside the beef.

Soon after breakfast, I took them all out to his "camping-ground," as we call the south corner of the back yard, where he frolics and capers, and takes his afternoon nap.

Having tied a fresh ribbon to his collar, I called him away, and showed him the feast spread in honor of the day.

He wagged his tail in great glee, and after smelling of each seperate bone, he looked up at me as if he wanted to laugh, and then suddenly, to my utter dismay, he turned and scampered away as fast as he could go, over the fence, through the garden, across the meadow and out of sight.

I confess I was somewhat disappointed at such behavior, but after waiting for him five or ten minutes, I went back to the house, concluding that his breakfast must have been heartier than usual, and that he was not hungry enough to do more than smell of these new goodies.

Half an hour later what was my surprise to see him sitting on the grass gnawing away vigorously at the biggest beef-bone, while near him, crunching the delicate chicken-bones as if they were sugar-plums, were his friends whom I supposed he had gone to invite when he ran away from me.

I laughed aloud, and I am sure you would have done the same, if you could have looked with me at that comical sight.

Frisco, as host, gave an occasional happy little bark, looking round upon his guests as if to see all were well supplied, while, assembled near him, each with the bone he liked best, were five other dogs!

"Rover," the tiny black and tan terrier, "Jack," a water-spaniel whose chesnut curls shone in the sunshine glossier than ever; "Beauty," a white foxhound with long brown ears; "Carlo," with a shaggy coat of yellow and white; and "Major," the great solemn-eyed Newfoundland.

All these are dogs belonging to our neighbors, and though they are very frequent visitors of Frisco's, they never before had happened to be here *all at the same time*, and this is what makes me think they were especially invited.

It was most certainly a "surprise-party" to me yet who can tell but what Frisco had in dog-language politely invited every one, and surprise or not, it was a real "birthday-party," was it not?—*Companion.*

About Famous Dunces.

It is somewhat discouraging for a boy of moderate abilities, who aims to do his best, to be told that others accomplished in childhood what he can do only by hard study in the best years of his youth. But such a boy should not relax his efforts. He will succeed if he gives his heart and mind to the work. Sir Isaac Newton was pronounced a dunce in his early schooldays. He stood low in his classes and seemed to have no relish for study. One day the "bright boy" of the school gave him a kick in the stomach, which caused him severe pain. The insult stung young Newton to the quick, and he resolved to make himself felt and respected by improved scholarship. Newton owed his preeminence in his philosophical studies more to perseverance and application than to any marvelous natural endowments.

Oliver Goldsmith, than whom no boy could appear more stupid, was the butt of ridicule. A school-dame, after wonderful patience and perseverance, taught him the alphabet—a thing which she deemed creditable to her school, and which she lived to mention with pride when her pupil became famous.

Sir Walter Scott was a dull boy, and when attending the University at Edinburgh, he went by the name of "the great blockhead." But he wasted no time on trifles, and in pursuing a study that he loved—as, for example, history or the clasics—he was persevering and methodical.

Hutton, the antiquarian, whose knowledge of books was deemed remarkable, was slow to learn when a boy. He was sent to school to a certain Mr. Meat. He thus tells his experience: "My master took occasion to beat my head against the wall, holding it by the hair, but he could never beat any learning into it."

Sheridan found it hard to acquire the elements of learning. His mother deemed it her duty to inform his teacher that he was not bright to learn like other boys. Adam Clarke was pronounced by his father to be "a grievous dunce," and Dr. Chalmers was pronounced by his teacher as an "incorrigible" one. Chatterton was dismissed from school by his master, who, finding himself unable to teach him anything in a satisfactory manner, settled it that the boy was a "fool."

Teachers are apt to become impatient over dull scholars, and predict of them that they will never come to anything. Such uncalled for prophecies ought to discourage no scholar who tries to do well. If a dull boy feels an inspiration stirring within to know something worthy in literature or art, let him set his face as a flint toward his object; let him be patient, hopeful and self-reliant, unmoved by laughter, undiscouraged by evil prophecies.

A Good Example.

"I suppose that you won't go to the Sabbath school to-day, Lucy?" said a mother one stormy Sabbath morning, settling herself to read.

"Please let me go to-day, mamma; I want to go because it rains."

"Why, Lucy, that is my excuse for staying at home. How can you make it a reason for going?"

"Our teacher always goes, mamma, in all weather, although she lives so far away. She told the class that one Sabbath, when she went through the storm, and did not find even one scholar, she was so discouraged that she could not help crying. She asked us, too, if we did not go to our day schools in the rainy weather; and she said, while we must obey our parents, if we ask them pleasantly to let us go they would likely be willing. Mamma, will you please let me go to-day?"

"Well, I am willing, my dear, if you wear your school suit. Go and get ready."

But the mother no longer took any interest in her book, but said to her husband (a lawyer), who came in from the library: "Lucy is going to Sabbath-school to-day because in rains, so that her teacher may be encouraged by the presence of at least one pupil. Suppose we go to chapel for the same reason, if not for a better."

"Agreed. I never could plead a cause to an empty court-room, and ministers must find it hard work to preach to empty pews."

Old Times Column.

Ancient Laws of Massachusetts.

I inproved a few hours on one of our rainy days last week, in the perusal of an old book in my possession, entitled, "Acts and Laws passed by the Great and General Court on Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England. Begun and Held at Boston, June, 1692." This old volume embraces the laws enacted by that body from 1692 till 1737. It appears to have been printed annually in pamphlet form, and subsequently bound in one volume. The earliest laws were printed in London and those enacted after 1700 were printed in Boston.

For the edification of your younger readers, I will give you a few extracts from this ancient book that they may learn something of the laws which governed their ancestors in the early settlement of the country.

By a law passed in 1692, cursing and swearing was punished by a fine of five shillings or to be set in the stocks two hours. For getting drunk a fine of five shillings was imposed—if not paid to be set in the stocks not exceeding three hours. Any person breaking into a house, shed or barn, on conviction, was to be branded on the forehead with the letter B. For the second offence was to be set upon the gallows one hour with a rope about his neck and severely whipped. For the third offence to be punished with death as incorigable.

Any person marrying, having a husband or wife living, and not being legally divorced, shall suffer death.

In 1700 a law was passed banishing Catholic priests, laboring among the Indians; and if found in the Province thereafter, shall be punished by imprisonment.

Any person harboring or concealing such priest to be punished by a fine of two hundred pounds, and to be set in the pillory for three days.

Any person was enjoined to arrest any of the Roman clergy, and should be esteemed as doing a good service for the king.

Negro slaves could not be set free unless their master gave surety for their future support.

In 1711 a law was enacted imposing a fine of ten shillings on a keeper of a public house who shall permit any fiddling, dancing or singing in his house, and four shillings fine for any person so offending. A tavern keeper allowing an inhabitant of the town to be drinking in his house after nine o'clock at night was subject to a fine of twenty shillings; and any person so drinking should be fined one shilling.

Any person, singly or in company, who shall sing or use any musical instrument in any of the streets at any town in the night, shall pay a fine of five shillings, or be punished by sitting in the stocks or cage.

Any person who shall be so hardy as to set up any school for the purpose of teaching children reading or writing without a permit of the selectmen, shall pay a fine of forty shillings.

Any person convicted of composing a mock sermon or mimmicking a preacher, shall pay a fine of twenty pounds or stand in the pillory with an inscription of his crime in capital letters over his head.

Any persons who shall absent themselves for one month from public worship on the Lord's day, shall pay a fine of twenty shillings, or adjudged to set in the cage or stocks three hours.

By an act in 1721 in consequence of the scarcity of small change, the Province issued five hundred pounds in small scrip or shin plasters, printed on parchment, (about half the size of our late ten cent pieces;) one penny pieces to be round, two penny pieces four square, and three penny pieces six angular.

By an act of 1693, all persons were prohibited from selling strong drink to the Indians; and any Indian found drunk was to be publicly whipped.

The law of 1737 regulating the sale of rum to the Indians, reads as follows: That the truck masters do supply the Indians with rum in moderate quantities as they shall in prudence judge convenient and necessary at the rate as charged in the invoices.

In 1703 the General Court passed an act establishing the pay of the officers and men at the forts, trading posts or truck houses, and the country sloop. Five of these forts or truck houses were in the Province of Maine, viz: Fort Richmond, Truck house at St. George, Winter harbor, Saco, and Biddeford. To each of these stations a truck master or trader, was appointed with a salary paid by the government; and all goods for trade with the Indians were furnished by the government, and no person, except the truck master, was allowed to sell the Indians any rum or strong drink within six miles of any truck house.

By an act of the General Court, passed in 1728, a duty of four pounds per head was levied on all slaves coming into this colony.

In 1736 there were nine towns incoporated in the Province of Maine, and paid taxes to the Province of Massachusetts Bay, viz: York, Kittery, Berwick, North Yarmouth, Falmouth, Biddeford, Scarboro, Wells and Arundel. T. S. M.

Brunswick.

Births in Kittery.

Richard, son of William and Lydia Gowell born Dec. 18, 1715.
Parker, b. Feb. 28, 1718–9.
John, b. Nov. 20, 1720.
Betty, b. Feb. 5, 1722–3.
Mary, b. March 6, 1726–7.
Sarah, b. Sept. 20, 1729.
Charles, b. Feb. 3, 1731–2.
William, b. July 8, 1737.

Solomon, son of Solomon and Sarah Rose, May 19, 1731.
Stephen, b. May 8, 1733.

Nathaniel, son of Daniel and Hannah Clarke, b. Sept. 28, 1724.
Hannah, b. Dec. 7, 1726; d. June 29, 1736.
Rachel, b. Feb. 5, 1728; d. July 15, 1736.
Daniel, b. Feb. 4, 1733–3; d. June 29, 1736.
James, son of James and Elizabeth Fogg, b. June 23, 1731.
Mary, b. Feb. 21, 1732–3.
Elizabeth, b. Sept. 1, 1737.
Ann, b. March 2, 1738–9.

James, son of James and Dorcas Staple, b. Jan. 5, 1729–30.
Joseph, b. April 1, 1731.
Noah, b. Sept. 29, 1732.
Dorcas, b. Jan. 28, 1733–4.
Elisha, b. Oct. 2, 1737.
Elizabeth, b. April 15, 1739.
Enoch Staple m. Anne Hill, Sept. 24, 1728.
Children:—Enoch, b. Dec. 3, 1729.
Shuah, b. March 2, 1732–3.
David, b. Aug. 24, 1734.
Grace, b. Oct. 16, 1736.
Robert, b. Jan. 14, 1737.
Enoch, b. Oct. 29, 1740.
The mother died April 23, 1742, in her 35th year.

Benjamin, son of Peter and Elizabeth Brawn, b. Feb. 14, 1731.
Lydia, b. May 23, 1723.

Elizabeth, dau. of James and Elizabeth Johnson, b. July 3, 1728.
John, b. May 5, 1733.
Mary, b. May 5, 1733.
James, b. June 18, 1735; d. June 7, 1736.
Susanna, b. May 10, 1737.
John, b. Sept. 20, 1737.
The mother d. Sept. 20, 1739.
James Johnson above named, m. Rebecka Benson. 1741.
Children:—James, b. June 29, 1742.
Ephraim, son of Ephraim and Mary Libby, b. March 12, 1731–2.
Eleanor, b. Nov. 26, 1434.
John, b. March 2, 1737.

Samuel, son of John and Elizabeth Cole, b. July 13, 1733.
John, b. Nov. 23, 1735.
Abagail, b. June 11, 1738; d. Jan. 25, 1743.
William, b. Jan. 26, 1740.
Mary, b. Nov. 9, 1744.
Abigil, b. Aug. 4, 1747.
Tobias, b. Jan. 5, 1753.

Sarah, dau. of Josiah and Sarah Small, b. Nov. 13, 1730.
Moses, b. March 17, 1731–2.
Ann, b. Feb. 25, 1733–4.

Marriages in North Yarmouth.

By Rev'd Tristam Gilman.
1789.

Jany 1, Samuel Baker of Shepheard's Grant, and Lydia Carman.
Jany 22, Lemuel Gurney and Huldah Blanchard.
Feb. 23, Ephraim Brown and Abigail Parker.
Mar. 12, Ammie Baston and Lydia Oakes.
Aug. 16, Payn Elwell, Jun'r and Lucy Staple.

An Old Note.

In looking over some old papers formerly belonging to my father, I found a note, a copy of which I enclose:

APRIL 13th, ye 1790.

For value received, I promise to pay unto Samuel Tiffany or order, two thousand of good merchantable inch pine boorde or six bushels of good Indian corn, by the thirteenth of May next at his house; but if payed in boards to be delivered at Hasting Mill with interest until payed.

Attest: NANCY TIFFANY.
Smithfield. SAMUEL WADE.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
WILL CURE
Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt Rheum, Pimples or Humor in the face, Coughs and Colds, Ulcers, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Dizziness, Headache, Nervousness, Pains in the Back, Faintness at the Stomach, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness and General Debility.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.
2t|42

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
Kidney and Liver Medicine,
CURES all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, and Urinary Organs; Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side; Retention or Nonretention of Urine, Nervous Diseases, Female Weaknesses, Excesses, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation & Piles.
HUNT'S REMEDY
CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts directly and at once on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have been cured by it when physicians and friends